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# Galignani's Messenger.

PUBLISHED AT SIX O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, No. 18, RUE VIVienne.

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N. 5217.

PARIS. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1831.

PRICE 10 SOUS.

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28, 1831.

(Received by Katsafette.)

The accounts from Lyons present an edifying picture of the natural progress and results of political innovation. We thence may obtain a faint and imperfect notion of the scenes which must inevitably arise in Great Britain if the present system of Government be persisted in much longer, a system similar to that of the Liberal party in France, of promising the labouring classes of the community an exemption from evils, and an acquisition of advantages, as the consequences of changes in the Constitution, which such changes have a direct tendency not to produce but to prevent. Those of the ignorant classes who have been taught to clamour for the Bill in the hope of the practical advantages it would afford them, would, it is unnecessary to say, have experienced, in the event of its having come into operation, the most severe, galling, and exasperating disappointment. For the effect of such a disappointment we refer to the scenes which have been acted at Lyons. The French people have had a Parliamentary Reform, and a Monarchical Reform into the bargain. They got a Citizen King, a reformed House of Commons, and a degraded House of Peers. What more could they desire? The answer is short, but it is, or ought to be, appalling to the heart of agitators and innovators in every country. Employment and bread! And is it possible then that a people can want employment and bread who enjoy the unspeakable advantages of a Citizen King, a reformed House of Commons, and a degraded Peerage? The people of Lyons feel that their cost that it is so, and they naturally, we had almost said justly and properly, wreak their vengeance upon the rash or wicked experimentalists or impostors who excited expectations which they now find to have been utterly delusive. The well-dressed people, the payers of direct contributions, the National Guards, those portions of society which most contributed to the excitement that preceded and produced the Revolution of July; the voters who returned that Chamber of Deputies which attempted to subvert the legitimate authority of the French Crown—these are the classes who are the objects of indignation to the sufferers of the lower orders, whom that Revolution has not benefited, as they were fraudulently led to expect, but has, on the contrary, reduced to wretchedness and famine. And who shall deny that this is just? Or, if a similar fate should befall the more desperate or more foolish men who in this country have agitated the popular mind with hopes equally delusive—men more desperate and more foolish, inasmuch as this country is more happy and prosperous under its existing Constitution than France ever was in the best of her days, that they also will meet with no more than their due reward? Those who disturb the tranquillity of a nation, unsettle its habits, paralyse its commercial enterprise, render its capital stagnant, suspend its peaceful industry, reduce the multitudes of its inhabitants to wretchedness and want, for sake of speculative improvements in the frame-work of its Government, incur a terrible, and, in most cases, a needless responsibility; nor can it excite regret in any reasonable mind that when the season of popular disappointment and popular frenzy shall arrive, as arrive it must, they, the original authors of the calamity, should be among the first of its victims.—(Post.)

The riots which have taken place at Lyons have a peculiar claim on our attention at this moment, from the lesson they furnish to ourselves. We here see the workmen of a suburb of a city, which had a garrison of 6,000 troops (some accounts say 3,000), and a numerous National Guard (two-thirds of which, even by the most unfavourable accounts, were well affected), carry every thing before them, and retain for three days military possession of all important points. We would just call the attention of those twaddlers among ourselves who talk of special constables, with such support as can be obtained from small detachments of soldiers and a few yeomanry cavalry, being sufficient for the preservation of the peace, to what has taken place at Lyons. In what town of this kingdom, London excepted, have we 6,000 troops, or even 3,000? But how many manufacturing neighbourhoods have we, with populations fearfully numerous in case of a general want of employment. Let those who calculate too confidently on the cowardice of the mobs of this country, only recollect what took place in the towns of Scotland at the last general elections. There are among the working classes, in the towns of the north, men with scheming heads and daring courage, on whom the lessons of Paris and Lyons will not be thrown away, if distress should drive them to desperation. We have received a sensible letter from Manchester, from an individual who happened to be in Salisbury on the 2d of November, which happened to be the drill-day of the Salisbury volunteers, and he expresses himself astonished at the skilful manner in which they performed the difficult manoeuvre of street-firing, and their order at the charge with bayonet. His observations on the absolute necessity of forming similar corps, without loss of time, in all the towns, appear to us to deserve the utmost attention. We fear the ominous prospects to which he alludes will render such a resource indispensable. For what is the state of things in this country? The *Leeds Mercury* of Saturday states that the unemployed workmen in Leeds are becoming more and more numerous. On Monday last there was a public meeting at Paisley, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the unemployed weavers, the report of which occupies two columns of the *Glasgow Chronicle*. At this meeting great fault was found

by some of the speakers at the conduct of some of the constituted authorities. Mr. Spiers, of Elderslie, said, "he held it to be a shame to the county that the Lord Lieutenant was not present.—(He had, however, it is but fair to add, sent £50 as a subscription.)—He considered that it was wholly to the Political Union they were indebted for the peace of the country being preserved, and if the authorities were not stirring up mischief, they were not taking proper means to preserve the peace.—(Cries of Order! amidst mingled applause and hisses.)—Such is the aspect of affairs among ourselves. If Ministers do not make provision against it in time, dreadful will be their responsibility. (CHRONICLE.)

The insurrection and outrages at Lyons have excited this morning great surprise and some alarm throughout the metropolis, and will no doubt shake the conviction which had begun to be felt, that France was settling down into a state of perfect quiet. It cannot, indeed, be considered as an unimportant event, that the populace of the second city in the kingdom, after a conflict for three days with a powerful garrison, aided by a large body of national troops, have compelled the armed force to leave the place, and have now the undisputed possession of it. There does not appear, however, to be any thing in the riots to give cause for alarm as to the general tranquillity of France. The riots seem to have arisen from local distress, and have been rendered formidable by the warlike spirit which the French populace have acquired during the last forty years. We believe it is also true, that when distress does prevail in France the people suffer misery, of the bitterness and extent of which there is happily in this country no experience. We do not believe, nevertheless, that the stability of the Government of France will be at all brought in question—on the contrary, the spectacle of a city in the power of a mob may rather tend to confirm it. It has been deemed impolitic by some, who recollect the events at Brussels, that the Duke of Orleans should have been sent against the insurgents, and they call to our mind that the sending of the son of the King of Holland against the insurgents of Belgium tended finally to exclude his family from that country. But there is no parity in the cases: the insurrection at Lyons is not national, or even a rebellion of a province, but a struggle of classes—a riot of workmen against their masters—a struggle for wages or for bread. Nor is the Duke of Orleans to command the numerous troops sent against Lyons: they are to be under the orders of Soult, and the Duke of Orleans is only to appear in acts of conciliation and mercy. The collection of large masses of people in manufacturing districts has introduced into parts of modern Europe a condition of society unknown in any former times, and it may be asked with some apprehension whether the riots of Lyons, which will not be the last, will be the most formidable of the disorders which will be related to have arisen from it. The manufacturing towns in Great Britain are continually increasing in magnitude and relative importance. We hope there will be continually increasing efforts to give the vast population they contain reason to be satisfied with the Government under which they live, and to guard them against the evils of those vicissitudes to which they are now exposed. There is one peculiar temporary danger connected with our manufacturing population, against which prudent and honest statesmen of whatever party should be anxious to guard—the recurrence of manufacturing distress during the general political excitement which must continue till the Reform Bill is finally settled.—(GLOBE.)

The immediate cause of the revolt at Lyons appears to have been great distress among the workmen, but it is pretty evident that the emissaries of the ex-Royal Family and the Republicans and Bonapartists had been active in urging the workmen to rebellion. If very acute distress had not prevailed at Lyons, it would have been impossible to have produced the lamentable scenes of which we now hear; but it is not to be wondered at that, with newspapers containing daily appeals to the passions—with emissaries hourly insinuating themselves into the confidence of the lower orders, and hinting at a probability of advantage in rebellion—and with death from starvation staring them in the face—it is not to be wondered at, we say, that men thus urged and influenced should tempt fortune in the rudest way, and hazard their lives in the hope of improving their condition. At present we do not possess the means of judging to what extent political feeling may have been mixed up with the cry of distress; but we have no hesitation in expressing our belief, that many of the workmen have been induced to take part in the commotion, as much by a conviction that the Revolution of 1830 has not given to them the political rights which they had been led to expect, as by the distress of their situation. Among these persons are some who have read the well-founded complaints of thinking men as to the imperfect state of the representation, and who, like those whose sentiments have been communicated to them, do not understand why, of thirty-three millions of French, not one in 150 has the right of voting. The revolt has not, as some of the French papers pretend, been entirely non-political. Distress may have been the chief, but it certainly was not the only cause; and we will repeat, for the hundredth time, that if Louis Philip expects to retain his Crown, he must give a larger share of political rights to the people. We do not say that the possession of more political power in the way of representation would have prevented the distress of the lower orders at Lyons. We do not pretend that there would, in such case be no dissatisfaction; but we do say, that if the French people were more extensively represented, they would allow their griefs to find vent through a legitimate channel, and not rush to outrage as the only

means of showing that they are discontented. Let them know, and feel, that their interests are represented and advocated in the Chamber of Deputies, by Members chosen by all who contribute in direct taxes, however small the amount, to the support of the State, and they will not listen to the suggestions of the political fiends who now instigate them to rebellion, in the hope of making the confusion which is expected to ensue the stepping-stone to power. If the representative system in France were on a broader basis, the wants and complaints of the people would be known to the Throne and to the Government through the Chamber of Deputies. Carlists and Bonapartists, and Republicans, would not then find a mass ready for kneading to their own purposes. We are not surprised to see our anti-Reformers already chuckling at this calamity. "Give us plenty of fires," said a great anti-Reformer the other day. "They are the things to fight our battle. The farmers, and all who have any thing to lose, will attribute them to misgovernment, the King will take fright, and we shall be again called to power." Next to fires and riots at home, the anti-Reformers delight in any disturbance of the constitutional machine abroad. "See what your Revolution of 1830 has brought," say they. "Behold the fruits." Mischievous dolts! Do you forget the cause which you witness the effect of a revolution? Do you not know that if Reform had not been denied revolution would have been averted—that if Charles X. had not been a tyrant, and his Ministers corrupt and ignorant, there would have been no outrage upon the social system—that if rights had not been withheld there would have been no violent but just attempt to seize them, and that, consequently, the bitter fruit which the Revolution has brought forth at Lyons would never have come to maturity? Does any reflecting man deny that revolutions are at the best evils, which are only to be endured because they remove still greater evils; and do the friends of Reform underrate the calamities to which they but too frequently lead? No; they regret deeply the inevitable results of a shock between the people and their governors; but they do not therefore say that corruption and tyranny are legitimate. To those who admire the rule of a Sultan or a Dey, every attempt to reform abuses, and to control the exercise of power, must appear criminal; but as the people of France did not chuse to live in the bondage of slaves, they demanded Reform, and Reform being denied, the consequence was Revolution. If that Revolution has produced some bitter fruit, who are to be blamed—the Reformers? No—those who denied Reform, and who were the true revolutionists. What would be the condition of this country, if afflicted with such a Sovereign as Charles X.? The complaints of the people would be despised; the demand for Reform, raised by the wealthy and intellectual as well as by the mass, would be unheeded, and a Revolution would be inevitable. Here the justice and necessity of Reform are felt. Nineteen out of twenty declare that they would risk life to obtain it. What then, if it were to be withheld—what, if Revolution with all its horrors—loss of trade, temporary misrule, and repeated party struggles for supremacy, should arrive—what, if from being great and powerful, the dictatress of nations, a Revolution should make Great Britain for a time powerless—who would be to blame—the Reformers who desired only Reform or the anti-Reform faction who gave no choice between slavery and Revolution? There is nothing in the revolt of Lyons which ought to gratify any man. It may or may not be a consequence of the Revolution of 1830, but if it be a consequence of that event, heavy must the curse of righteous men fall on those who, by withholding Reform, provoked Revolution. What has happened in Paris and at Brussels—what is happening now at Lyons, and what will happen in all countries where a factious few may attempt to exercise arbitrary power against wealth, and intellect, and industry, would happen here if we were not blessed with a patriot King and a wise Ministry. Here, and here only, the throne and the Legislature will acknowledge the necessity of Reform, and avert every cause for Revolution. One by one every despotic State of Europe will be revolutionised if the cry for Reform remain unheeded, but England will be a beacon of light for the freemen of all nations.—(COURIER.)

We learn from Dublin that a Brunswick Association is getting up as a counterpoise to that of Mr. O'Connell. We cannot affect surprise at this intention, looking at the tone assumed by that able but too equivocal politician in his recent speeches *ad populum* in Dublin. It is to little purpose to draw up calm and rational resolutions for universal adoption, if they are to be attended with all sorts of clamour and declamation, not only exhibitive of the inveteracy of party-spirit, but calculated to render the existence of rancorous party-spirit eternal. Poor Ireland, it seems fated to remain a doomed country to the last, its own offspring being eternally Theban brothers to each other. The return of Mr. Stanley to London (who will arrive this day) is attributed with great avidity, both by the Tory and Liberal Journals, to a *recal*. We scarcely need add that it is simply to attend the Cabinet Councils rendered necessary by the approaching meeting of Parliament.—(GLOBE.)

We are sorry to learn that the blasphemous fooleries to which we have more than once alluded are allowed still to go on in the Caledonian Church in Regent-square. The reverend mountebank of that establishment has now systematised his absurdities—has assigned the actors and actresses their places and parts—and regulated the time when he will permit the visitation of the spirit to interfere with his own management. Miss Hall, one of his performers, we learn,

does not confine the exercise of her gift to the place of worship in Regent-square, but has lately been exhibiting in a bonnet-shop, to the greater alarm than edification of the neighbourhood. As the spirit is thus not confined to any locality, we would recommend the whole set, male and female, to be sent to perform in a certain house near Brixton. The forms of folly are infinite—but really we could least of all have expected to find, in the nineteenth century, in the most enlightened city in the world, and among a class of people raised above brute ignorance, the present modification of absurdity—the blasphemous attempt to represent the inarticulate sounds, proceeding from impostors or fanatics, as the inspiration of Heaven. The oracular deceptions of Delphi and Dodona, and the miraculous cures performed at the tomb of the Abbé Paris, were respectable and rational when compared with the performances in the Caledonian Chapel. We should be sorry to put down a blasphemous absurdity by a profane jest, otherwise we would recommend to the attention of the trustees the mock ordinance which terminated the deceptions of the French impostors.—Let them, like the French Government, lock the doors of the chapel, and substitute for its present inscription that of the Paris wit—

"—dénée à Dieu  
"De faire miracles en ces lieux;"

and then we shall have an end of those scenes, which are a disgrace at once to European civilisation and to human reason.—(TIMES.)

STOCK EXCHANGE, Nov. 28, Twelve o'Clock.—There is not much doing in Consols; in consequence of the news of the insurrection at Lyons they have rather declined, being 83½ for Account, and 83 for Money. This event forms the general topic of conversation on 'Change.

Two o'Clock.—Consols have not varied. In the Foreign market Dutch stock has fallen to 4¼, on account of the announcement of a new 5 per cent. loan. Russian is 99¼; ditto New, 94¾; Spanish, 13¼ 14; French Three per Cents., 68fr. 67½fr.; Danish, 66 65½; Greek, 21 23; Portuguese, 49 50; Brazilian, 4¼; Colombian, 13 14; Chilean, 18½; Mexican, 33 33½; Peruvian, 11 12.

Four o'Clock.—Consols are 83½. The settlement of the last account in Consols has extended, it seems, in its consequences, much beyond those failures of members of the Stock Exchange which have been publicly announced. A great number of other failures have been privately arranged, and many more who have escaped have been brought by severe losses to the verge of the same calamity. It is a misfortune necessarily attendant on such an establishment as the Stock Exchange, that being composed of many more members than possibly subsist by the transaction of the regular business, a large portion of them have no alternative but to take to gambling themselves, or become the medium, and make themselves responsible, for the speculative transactions of others. In proportion to the very limited business which exists even of this latter description, the members become the more anxious, and expose themselves to the greater degree of risk to obtain it. Hence they are often the easy prey of unprincipled adventurers, who, without a shilling of property, find means to engage in time-bargains in the funds to an immense amount. If the game goes in their favour, they of course quietly pocket their gains, and the broker congratulates himself on having so excellent a client; but at the first reverse that happens, as there are no legal means of compelling payment on such transactions, he is sure to be left in the lurch: he is not only ruined himself, but having conducted his bargains through a number of other persons, ruins them also. By the rules of the Stock Exchange, they are all liable to expulsion in cases of default, and are deprived of the only respectable means for doing business in the funds, which is in most instances total ruin; the speculator, whose tools and dupes they have been, laughs at their folly. But the speculators of the Stock Exchange, as a body, also suffer severely from the bias they appear to have for speculations for the fall, and though frequently successful at the commencement of any great crisis of public affairs, always pursue it too far, and in the end lose all they have gained, or ruin themselves. Both these causes have been at work in the late Consol account, though the great mischief has been produced by the obstinate perseverance of the members in the latter course. None of the leading men of the Stock Exchange have, however, given way, though the numbers of the inferior class who have failed make up together a very large aggregate of loss.—(TIMES.)

Quebec Papers to the 25th, and Montreal to the 28th October, have arrived. The latter quote the following paragraph from a Halifax Journal of the 21st:—"A letter from St. Vincent's states that another and severer gale had been experienced at Barbadoes on the 22d September, when upwards of 9,000 lives were lost." If the above had been true, we should have received it ere this from other quarters.—(Sun.)

Calcutta Papers to the 16th of July, and Madras to the 19th, have arrived; the latter contain no news, and the principal feature of public interest in the former is the Petition of the Merchants, praying that the cotton and silk manufactures of Bengal shall be put upon the same footing as to the payment of import duty into this country as those of England are when imported into India. These papers bring the melancholy tidings of the death of Dr. Turner, the Bishop of Calcutta, an event which occurred during the discharge of his christian duties in the interior of the country. They also announce the death of that distinguished traveller and amiable man, Count Vidua, well known in Calcutta.—The following is an extract of a letter from Batavia, dated the 28th of April, communicating information of



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# THE ENGLISH AND AMERICANS.

**PUBLIC WORSHIP**  
LORD'S DAY, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, and  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, AT SEVEN O'CLOCK,  
Nespey, No. 16, rue du Boulou, a few doors from the  
P. O. D. near the Palais Royal.  
FREE ENTRANCE.  
The PATE PECTORALE DE LICHEN, or  
the Lichen of Iceland Moss, discovered and so unpounded  
since, No. 16, rue Vivienne, has for many years been  
the most sovereign remedy in Colds and all  
the Chest. It always irritates, and calms the most  
thick, facilitates expectoration, affords immediate re-  
lief, operates a permanent cure. It may be taken in  
without producing the slightest inconvenience.  
It is also a supply of the **POUDRE DE MENDES** for  
the Pate de Lichen is sold by appointment by the fol-  
lowing:—Guichard, LYONS; Lacotte, HONFLEUR; Pott,  
Belville, NANTES; Margueron, Beaucaillon, TOURS;  
Suard, NANCY; Raymond, BLOIS; Ditz, METZ; Lend,  
MARSEILLE; Bor, AMIENS; Eyraud, TERNY; But-  
Lemaire, HAVRE; where may also be had Renard's  
Lich Powder.  
The Public are requested to observe  
of M. Renard is signed to every paper of instructions  
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Ant and fashionable Instrument possesses  
ess, brilliancy of tone, and effect of the Harp, is as  
common Guitar, and is much sooner acquired  
by other instrument of the kind. It is by the harp  
he had, with the Book of Instructions of M. Leven,  
Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, No. 26,  
English spoken.

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**ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
G. BENNIS, Agent, in Paris.  
relating to Great Britain and Ireland transacted.  
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profits granted, without any extra charge what-  
profits divided among the assured every year from  
—respective may be had at the Office, 55 rue  
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**NDON DISPENSARY,**  
No. 23, PLACE VENDÔME, PARIS.  
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against the Cholera Morbus. Also a general assort-  
ment of medicines, imported from Andalus, the East, Holland,  
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a travel. His references will be sufficient to prove  
his ability and his qualifications in every point—Ad-  
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24, Fosses St. Victor.

Gentleman, Member of one of the Uni-  
versities in Greek, Latin, and Mathematics. Terms  
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d'Orléans, one door from 11, rue de la Paix.

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N.° 5220.

PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1831.

PRICE 10 SOUS.

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2, 1831.

(Received by Estafette.)

The distressing scenes at Lyons have put the anti-  
Reformers into high spirits. They exult openly in the  
excesses which have taken place, because they hope, by  
charging those excesses on the spirit of liberty, to bring  
popular Governments into disrepute, and serve the  
precious cause of despotism all over the world. But  
their immediate object lies nearer home at present.—  
The disturbances at Lyons have furnished them with a  
text, as applicable to domestic as to foreign purposes,  
and accordingly they avail themselves of it to preach  
up the boroughmongers and to preach down Reform.  
The burden of their song now is, that if Reform be  
granted, bloodshed will follow. And why? Because  
the bloodshed at Lyons came after the Revolution at  
Paris, and not before it. If Charles X. were still on  
the throne, the starving manufacturers, we suppose,  
would never have thought of resorting to acts of vio-  
lence; or, if they had, their violence would have no  
application to the state of our elective franchise in  
this country, and the efforts we are making for its im-  
provement. But Charles having lost his throne, and Philip  
having been placed on it by the voice of the people,  
starvation began to argue on the nature and obligations  
of revolutionary government; and the consequence  
has been this explosion, which the boroughmongers  
are so anxious to turn to their own account. We can  
tell them, however, that the attempt will not be suc-  
cessful. The people of England are too intelligent to  
be wrought upon by such fears; they will not seek  
shelter from absurd apprehensions in the real tyranny  
of a corrupt and oppressive system. As a specimen  
of the high tone of morality in which the boroughmon-  
gers and their abettors indulge, we call attention to the  
following passage from the *Post*:—"The workmen  
of Lyons are not altogether wrong. If it be just—  
which has never been disputed—on the part of estab-  
lished Governments, to punish with severity those  
who attempt their subversion unsuccessfully, it is  
scarcely less just, on the part of a people who have  
been betrayed into the work of revolution by the  
promise of certain advantages, to wreak their ven-  
geance upon their betrayers, when they find, by  
experience, that the promises held out to them  
have proved delusive." Aye, let them wreak ven-  
geance upon their betrayers—let them shed blood  
enough, that the boroughmongers and the friends of  
despotism may have something to talk of when they  
wish to turn the tide from their own abominations to  
the excesses of revolutionary madness. The Revolu-  
tion of 1830 was too tame to please those men, who  
want to keep up a horror of all change by appealing to  
the calamities which sometimes attend the most neces-  
sary vindications of right. To the events at Lyons  
they turn with peculiar satisfaction, for in them they  
find atrocities to garnish their declamations against  
every advance that society makes towards improve-  
ment.—(HERALD.)

An attempt has been made by the enemies of order  
in Paris, to turn the revolt at Lyons to profit; but it  
has failed. The result, however, shows that although  
the slightest demonstration of hostility to a Govern-  
ment may prove successful when the public feeling is  
in favour of those who make it, no combination of tur-  
bulent men, however extensive it may be, can prevail  
against a Government whose power is identified not  
only with the maintenance of order, but also with the  
interests of the Constitution. The Ministry of Cas-  
imir Périer may defy conspiracies and combinations so  
long as it shall govern in the name and for the welfare  
of those who desire the permanence of constitu-  
tional authority. It will only be in danger from the  
populace, or from the machinations of Republi-  
cans, Carlists, or Bonapartists, if it shall attempt to  
repress disorder by means beyond the Constitution.  
By the law the French Ministers may do every thing.  
Let them, however, but do it far from the law, and  
they will find the populace triumphant against them.  
The Chamber of Deputies will do well, how-  
ever, to take an active part in the suppression of riot,  
lest the exclusive possession of power should, in the  
common course of things, produce a Government  
strong, not in public opinion, but in an armed force,  
available for evil as well as for good.—(COURIER of  
Thursday.)

The Paris Papers announce the complete restoration  
of tranquillity at Lyons. The only question now is  
how the starving workmen are to be provided for. In  
a private letter it is stated that more than one-third  
of the workmen are without any employment at all, and  
that of the other two-thirds at least half do not earn  
more than 7d. to 10d. per day. What a dreadful con-  
dition this is compared with that of thousands of the  
discontented manufacturers and others in this country,  
who are at this moment throwing up their employment  
and resorting to violence in order to compel their mas-  
ters to give them higher wages. The Lyons work-  
men, with only 7d. to 10d. per day, have, until within  
the last month, been tranquil and patient in the hope of  
amelioration, whereas many of the operatives in this  
country have turned out because they did not earn  
more than 15s. a week. We do not assert that the  
working classes in England, as a body, are well pro-  
vided for. On the contrary, we are fully aware that  
there is in many districts acute distress, which it is ne-  
cessary to alleviate as well from motives of interest  
as from those of humanity; but we are sure that more  
than half the number of turbulent men who have  
thrown up their employment, and resorted to acts of

intimidation to obtain higher wages, have been receiv-  
ing more than treble what the poor manufacturers of  
Lyons could earn. It may be said, perhaps, that the  
expense of living is so much smaller in the South of  
France, that the workman is able to do as well with a  
franc per day there, as a man with much higher wages  
here. This is erroneous. In France, fuel, which to  
the poor as well as to the rich is an article of necessity,  
is thrice as dear as in our manufacturing districts.—  
Butchers' meat is not twenty per cent. cheaper, and  
bread is nearly as dear. Clothing and the luxuries of  
colonial produce are dearer, and the wine is as dear as  
beer, and not half so nutritious as the latter when  
home-brewed. Yet it is true that the manufacturers in  
France will live as well upon a franc per day as ours  
do on more than 1s. 6d. This arises, however, from  
the difference of their habits. The Frenchman plants  
his garden with vegetables; and, with a produce  
which does not cost a halfpenny, and the addition of a  
little bacon or fresh pork, makes an excellent soup.—  
For sixpence he will in this way give a wholesome  
meal to a large family. The haricot bean, an article  
but little known here, but which, if cultivated, would  
yield abundantly, first forms part of the ingredients of  
his *potage*, and is then transferred to a separate dish,  
where, with a little butter, it forms an excellent and  
agreeable food. For beverage he has diluted wine in a  
small quantity, and he is extravagant only in the use of  
bread. Our working classes, on the contrary, feed  
chiefly on butcher's meat, which, instead of using as  
the basis of soup, they send to the bakehouse, where  
it loses half its weight, flavour, and nutrition. The  
working man's bread is the adulterated stuff of the  
regular baker, and half the amount of his wages is  
spent in the beer shop. No wonder, then, that he is  
miserable in his home, and that he there beholds  
a wife and children wanting food. There is a  
great deal to be done yet for the poor in both coun-  
tries. In France, the rich, instead of looking up their  
capital, must embark it in public or private enterprise,  
and so furnish employment for those who have now  
only to chafe between starvation and crime. So long  
as want of confidence in France shall drive men to  
retire from trade with a small capital, instead of specu-  
lating anew, will the lower orders suffer, and in their  
suffering be occasionally guilty of acts of violence  
which must cause a distrust in the upper and middle  
orders, calculated to excite hatred in the labouring  
classes. This state of things cannot continue in France  
without danger to public order. Here the causes of  
discontent are different, but they are not few. In the  
agricultural districts the poor are exposed but too  
frequently to inhuman treatment by overseers who  
have authority under the law to exercise an arbitrary  
control, and both in the agricultural and manufactur-  
ing districts the upper and middle classes, instead  
of inquiring into the condition of their poor and de-  
pendent neighbours, and teaching them the advantage  
of a good economy in their domestic affairs, frequently  
keep aloof, and leave them to the brutalising society  
of the beer shop, or the still worse influence of the  
political incendiaries who take advantage of the indif-  
ference of the well-disposed, to corrupt the minds of  
the ignorant poor. There are many things to be done  
for the lower classes before we can hope for affection  
on their parts either here or in France; but it is de-  
lightful to know that the desire to improve their con-  
dition, morally and physically, prevails in the Govern-  
ments, and in the upper and middle orders of both  
countries. A few years, or even months, may show  
the fruit of a desire so honourable and humane. To  
return, however, to the French papers. They announce  
that a general disarming is to take place in the Conti-  
nental States. This is very satisfactory as regards the  
question of war or peace; but let the different Govern-  
ments reflect that in disbanding their troops they must  
adopt some plan of finding employment for them in  
their homes. It is easy to provide for embodied sol-  
diers at a low rate, but the same means will not do for  
men when they have homes to support and families to  
keep. The natural remedy is a temporary sacrifice on  
the part of the rich, whether in commerce or in pro-  
moting public works. The Continental States are so  
much behind hand in roads, in manufactures, and in all  
the improvements of social life, that for twenty years  
to come there will be occupation for all if the wealthy  
will but contribute the necessary means.—(COURIER of  
Friday.)

The Paris Papers favourable to the Ministry, as might  
naturally be expected, are taking credit for the good  
feeling which has been manifested by respectable per-  
sons of all classes throughout France, in support of Go-  
vernment under the present formidable emergency, a  
fact which strengthens us in the opinion we have pre-  
viously expressed, that the authority of Louis Philip  
will be rather strengthened than otherwise by the cas-  
tastrophe at Lyons. However theoretically opposed to  
each other, all reasonable persons unite in deprecating  
mob ascendancy, who have not, like the French Car-  
lists and our own blessed Tories, certain sinister ob-  
jects to further by its temporary duration. In France the  
Carlist party would rejoice to see the whole country in  
a state of convulsion, because, by alarming Foreign Go-  
vernments, it might lead to another restoration by the  
aid of foreign bayonets, the only very patriotic way in  
which the degraded and miserable elder branch of the  
House of Bourbon can ever hope to enter France as ru-  
lers. The movement party, on the other hand, what-  
ever use it might be disposed to make of popular excite-  
ment under certain circumstances, are too clear-sighted  
not to perceive that anything assuming the character of  
a servile war would produce a rapid desertion from  
their ranks of every human being to whom the stability  
of commerce and the prosperity of trade were of the

slightest consequence. As to the Bonaparteans, they  
are utterly powerless as a party, and exist in little more  
than in name.—(GLOBE.)

We are informed that the expedients to which Don  
Miguel resorts to replenish his exhausted treasury, are  
truly characteristic of that contempt of justice and vio-  
lation of humanity by which his Government exists.—  
Prisoners, who had been detained for months and years  
without trial, are taxed by a threat of leaving their dun-  
geons uncleaned, or being forced to work on the forti-  
fications, unless they pay a certain sum. Thus upwards  
of 14,000 reis have been extracted from Subsera and  
his companions in misfortune in the prisons of St. Ju-  
lien, and the produce of these oppressions is lavished  
on the wretches whose perjuries and denunciations  
have helped to crowd the jails with such victims. The  
forced loan is to extend to foreign merchants and Eng-  
lishmen, in direct breach of the treaties subsisting be-  
tween England and Portugal, and in remarkable con-  
trast with the proceedings in the Azores, where the  
legitimate Government of Donna Maria, though driven  
like that of the Usurper to the expedient of a forced  
loan, has, in observance of the law of nations, and of  
specific treaties existing between Portugal and this  
country, exempted merchants from the operation of it.  
—The conduct of the Portuguese authorities to British  
merchants at Macao has never been explained, and the  
same delay and unwillingness to afford redress to the  
English is on that, as on all other occasions, exhibited  
by Don Miguel.—(GLOBE.)

**STOCK EXCHANGE, DEC. 1, Twelve o'Clock.**—There  
is little business doing; Consols for Account have been  
all the morning 83½.

**Two o'Clock.**—Consols have declined to 83¼%.  
The Foreign market is dull, and prices are as yesterday,  
except Danish, which is 66 to 66½, and Dutch 41½ 42.  
There is a rumour of two commercial failures this  
morning in the City.

**Three o'Clock.**—Consols are 83¼%, and 83½%  
for Money.

**DECEMBER 2, Twelve o'Clock.**—Consols have been  
all the morning at 83½%.

**Two o'Clock.**—Consols unvaried and very heavy.  
In the Foreign Market, Dutch Stock is 42½; Spanish,  
1¼½; Russian, 99½ 100; Portuguese, 49½ 50½;  
Danish, 66½; Greek, 22 24; Brazilian, 44½ 45½;  
Chilian, 17½ 18½; Columbian, 15 14; Mexican, 36½;  
Peruvian, 11 12. Nothing doing in French Securities.

**Three o'Clock.**—Consols continue at 83½%.

We have received a file of Bombay papers to the 7th  
of August inclusive. They contain a notification from  
the Governor-General relative to the continuance, for  
another season, of the system adopted for the exporta-  
tion of opium by the direct route from Malwa. Much  
anxiety had been felt on this subject at Bombay, as it  
was well known that the system had worked so ill for  
the Government, and had so materially affected the ter-  
ritorial revenue, that it was supposed the public sales  
would be again resorted to. This impression was so  
strong in the opium districts, that a large quantity was  
understood to be in course of preparation for shipment  
to Damaun. The *Bengal Harkara* of the 7th of July,  
gives some particulars of the death of the Bishop of  
Calcutta, which the former arrival merely announced.  
His Lordship's malady was a general failure of the dig-  
estive powers, and consequent debility and general de-  
cay. His health had not been in a satisfactory state  
since he returned from his visitation tour to the other  
side of India. Dr. Turner is the fourth Bishop of that  
See who has fallen from the effects of the climate pre-  
maturely. His Lordship expired at his episcopal resi-  
dence at Chowringhee in the morning of the 7th July,  
and his remains were interred in the cathedral on the  
morning of the following day. These papers contain  
the following notice of an intended meeting between  
the two Lordly Governors of the island:—"We hear  
that Lord Wm. Bentinck will meet Lord Clare at Milow  
in October or November, and may be expected at Cal-  
cutta about the end of the year."—(GLOBE.)

The Spanish Government have issued an order, de-  
claring that as long as the cholera morbus continues  
in various parts of Europe, all vessels bound to Spain  
must be provided with bills of health from the Spanish  
Consuls. From the Thames, and all places not in-  
fected with the cholera morbus, and loaded with goods  
not susceptible of plague, or likely to communicate  
disease, a quarantine of 40 days is to be performed.—  
All vessels with goods susceptible, that is, manufac-  
tures and other articles likely to convey disease, are  
ordered off to Port Mahon, there to be unloaded, and  
the ship and cargo fumigated for at least 40 days.—  
This will be severely felt by the British trade, as it oc-  
casions a delay of at least two months. From all ports  
from the Thames northward on the east coast, the ves-  
sels are entirely prohibited from entering the Spanish  
ports.—(GLOBE.)

Accounts from the Hague state, that the King of  
Holland made use of the following words to a person  
there of high distinction:—"I confide in Providence,  
in my just rights, and shall continue firm to the last  
extremity. The blood of Nassau still flows in my veins,  
and the brave and faithful people over whom I reign  
will act according to my wishes; besides, what confi-  
dence can I have in the new treaties, when they have  
violated the former ones?"—(Sun.)

Baron Osy and M. Richtweyer, who are charged  
with a special mission from Belgium, to our Govern-  
ment, have arrived in London.—(British Traveller.)

Viscount Althorp gave the first Cabinet dinner this  
season, on Wednesday, in Downing-street. The Mi-  
nisters present were the Lord Chancellor, Earl Grey,  
Viscounts Melbourne, Palmerston, and Goderich, Earl  
of Carlisle, Right Hon. C. Grant, Lords Holland, Dur-

ham, and J. Russell, Sir J. Graham, Duke of Rich-  
mond, and Mr. Stauley. The Marquis of Lansdown,  
the only Minister absent, is at Bow-wood, Wilts.—  
(Courier.)

The Lord Chancellor had a long interview with  
Earl Grey on Tuesday. Yesterday the Duke of Rich-  
mond and Sir J. Graham visited Viscount Palmerston.  
—(Sun.)

The address to the King, in answer to his Majesty's  
Speech, will be moved by Lord Camperdown in the  
Lords, and by Lord Cavendish in the Commons.—  
(Courier.)

We hear that the Reform Bills are ready, and that  
they will probably be read a second time previous to  
the adjournment for the Christmas Holidays. We be-  
lieve that the census of 1831 will be taken as the stand-  
ard of population; eight new Members will be given  
to Scotland, and five to Ireland; the full number of the  
House as it stands at present will be continued; and,  
of course some additional English towns will have  
Members. Some boroughs from Schedule B will be  
removed to Schedule A, and the £10 qualification will  
be taken in a more simple manner than at first pro-  
posed. The payment of taxes as well as rent will pro-  
bably be required, and a certain holding necessary to  
the exercise of the franchise. These are all the particu-  
lars we can collect, and, certainly, they appear to us  
to be improvements on the late Bills.—(GLOBE.)

We have reason to believe, that the statement made  
by the *Globe*, as to some details of the new Reform  
measure, is not in every particular correct. We need  
hardly repeat, what we have often declared, that there  
will not be the slightest departure from the principle  
of the late Bill.—(Courier.)

The Irish Ecclesiastical representatives in the next  
Session of Parliament, will be the Archbishops of  
Tuam, Ferns, Cloyne, and Cork—all anti-Reformers.  
—(Herald.)

Neither Mr. O'Connell nor Mr. ex-Sergeant Lefroy,  
go to Parliament till after the Christmas recess, they  
having paired off.—(Dublin Journal.)

It will be recollected that a private meeting of cer-  
tain merchants and bankers was recently held in the  
City of London, at which an ineffectual attempt was  
made at accommodation on the subject of the Reform  
Bill. Mr. Henry Drummond, who was present, sub-  
sequently addressed a letter to the *Times* on the sub-  
ject, which contained the following paragraph:—"The  
passions of all ranks have been excited by Lords Grey  
and Brougham against the ministers of religion and the  
hereditary councillors of the King who opposed them,  
in order that the upholders of our ancient institutions  
might be intimidated into becoming accessories to their  
new constitution; and it is vainly imagined that the la-  
bouring classes will submit to be discarded, and to  
sink again into their former degradation as soon as  
they shall have served the purposes of these profligate  
politicians. I wish political power to remain with the  
Aristocracy, because by such means alone can the  
Monarchy exist: if that power is to be transferred to  
another class it is revolution; to give that power to  
all classes has justice and consistency; to give it to  
one only, has neither." The subjoined correspondence  
has since taken place on the subject:—

"Mr. Lonn—I regret to learn from the Duke of Richmond,  
that some expressions in my letter to the *Times* are construed  
by your Lordship to imply an attack upon your motives, instead  
of being, as I intended, an opinion upon your Lordship's mea-  
sures. As nothing was further from my object or wish than to  
impute any thing to your Lordship individually, while I reserve  
the right of declaring myself freely on your Lordship's public  
measures, I have only to express the sincere regret I feel at any  
expression of mine having given unintentional pain to your  
Lordship. I have the honour to be, etc.

"To Earl Grey.

"HENRY DRUMMOND."  
"Downing-street, Nov. 30."  
"Sir—I have had the honour of receiving your letter of  
yesterday, which has been brought to me by the Duke of Rich-  
mond, and I beg leave to express my satisfaction of your assur-  
ance that 'nothing was further from my object or wish than to  
impute to me individually any thing improper; and that while  
you reserve to yourself the right (which it never could be  
my wish or intention to dispute) of declaring yourself freely on  
my public measures, you felt sincere regret at any expression  
having given me unintentional pain.' I shall feel it necessary,  
as was understood between you and the Duke of Richmond, to  
give publicity to the letter which I have received from you.  
And have the honour, etc.

"Times."  
"At a meeting of the Council of the National Political  
Union, held on Wednesday at the Crown and Anchor,  
a lengthened and rather acrimonious discussion took  
place on a letter from Sir F. Burdett, which implied  
his withdrawal from the Association. The Hon. Bart.  
stated that he had no idea of the Union being a perma-  
nent body, deeming it inconsistent with all principles  
of government that any body should exist which  
might, by implication, be thought to attempt any  
control over the Government. Resolutions were  
passed to the effect that, should the Reform Bill be  
again rejected, a petition should be presented to the  
House of Commons, praying the House to suspend all  
supplies. The meeting did not separate till midnight.  
—(Courier.)

A Court of Common Council was held yesterday,  
when the report of the London-bridge Committee was  
taken into consideration, and after some discussion the  
Court agreed with that part of it recommending the  
formation of a new line of street to the western extre-  
mity of Cornhill, and the widening of Little East-  
cheap; the Committee was empowered to give the  
necessary notices, and prepare the petition to Parlia-  
ment. Mr. Alderman Waltham made some observa-  
tions as to the mode in which the discussion of the  
Court had been reported in the newspapers, and par-  
ticularly of the report of his speech, and on the propri-  
ety of some measures being adopted for securing an  
accurate report of the proceedings in future. The Hon.  
Alderman did not follow up his observations by any



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# Galignani's Messenger.

PUBLISHED AT SIX O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, No. 18, RUE VIVIENNE.

AN AFTERNOON EDITION ALSO APPEARS AT TWO O'CLOCK.

Containing under the head LATEST INTELLIGENCE all the news received down to the moment of going to press, thus anticipating the Morning Papers by TWENTY-FOUR HOURS; it is forwarded the same day to Foreign and Provincial Subscribers, and also to those in Paris who may desire it instead of the Morning Publication.

N.° 5221.

PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1831.

PRICE 10 SOUS.

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3, 1831.

(Received by Express.)

We learn, from Spain, that General Bourmont is there, raising a corps of Refugee Royalists, for the purpose of profiting by some Bourbon reaction in the South of France. We have little fear, however, that he will find an opportunity of calling his troops into action, for the late events in France must have convinced the disaffected of all parties, that they have little chance of success in any attempt to overthrow the Constitutional system. Regarding General Bourmont's scheme as a hopeless one, we should not notice it at all, if we had not good reason to believe that certain titled and distinguished persons in this country are using endeavours to further it. It is a new feature in the political partisanship of Englishmen, that, in order to promote particular views at home, they can become the abettors and supporters of rebels abroad, and display anxiety for the restoration of a family which, so far from having been grateful for the hospitality which they received here, when they were exiled from their native land, lost no opportunity of intriguing with other Sovereigns, with a view to cripple the resources and weaken the energies of a people who, from pure motives of charity had fed and protected them. We have no desire at present to drag before the public those persons in this country who have become the allies of the Carlists; but we will tell them plainly, that if they do not abandon a connexion at once treasonable and disgraceful, we shall not hesitate to expose the names of men who, not satisfied with being enemies to reform at home, are friends to rebellion abroad, in the hope of effecting a change which would again place them at the head of their fellow-subjects, and again give them the handling of the public treasure for the purposes of despotism and corruption. (COURIER.)

It is stated by the *Post* that the Miguelite Agents in London, are very angry with Lord Palmerston for having released the ships which are detained upon their information. The grounds upon which the release was made have given great offence, and led to strong remonstrances, in which M. Sampayo, the Miguelite Consul-General, who has all the advantages of diplomatic instruction and assistance which the Earl of Aberdeen and the Marquis of Londonderry can give, has taken part. It appears that the continued detention of the ships was required by M. Sampayo, in virtue of existing treaties between Great Britain and Portugal, by which M. Sampayo says, we are bound to assist Portugal against all her enemies. To this Lord Palmerston is stated to have replied, that although Great Britain may be bound to assist Portugal against a foreign enemy—always, we suppose, meaning Portugal with a legitimate Government, and not under the sway of an Usurper—we are not bound to interfere in case of a civil war, or of a claim to a Crown which is worn by a man whose authority we have never acknowledged. That this mode of reasoning should not please the Miguelites we can believe, but that it is an unsound one will not easily be made apparent. There is a great deal of point in it, and Lord Palmerston has shown much tact as well as principle in getting rid of the Miguelite claim so readily. In addition to the demand made upon our Government for the detention of the ships in question, it was proposed that the parties who were said to have been guilty of a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act, should be prosecuted by the Law Officers of the Crown, for the recovery of the penalties declared by that Act. The answer to this modest proposal is stated, and we believe correctly, to have been, that his Majesty's Ministers did not feel themselves bound to institute any such proceedings, and that they would not for a moment entertain the proposition, as it was open to the applicants themselves to prosecute under the Act, if they chose to do so, without calling upon the Government to do it for them. Here the matter rests, so far as the decision of the Government is concerned, but not so as to the Miguelites. They continue to protest and even to threaten—what think you, reader? That their Prince of Princes—the humane—the immaculate Miguel, will send his fleets and armies against Great Britain?—No; but that the Marquis of Londonderry and the Earl of Aberdeen shall impeach Lord Palmerston and his Colleagues for refusing to comply with the request of the Miguelite Consul-General. Whether the affection of the Noble anti-Reformers alluded to for Don Miguel will carry them so far as his agents would have us believe, remains to be seen. We do not think it will. He must be a bold, nay an impudent man, who will stand up in either House of Parliament to move an impeachment of Ministers for not having exercised arbitrary power in support of the Portuguese Usurper. (COURIER.)

The opponents of the Government on the Reform Question may be ranged under the following heads:—1. Those who dread the people's acquiring any greater degree of power in the management of their own affairs than they possess at present.—2. Those who blame themselves and their leaders for their previous declarations on the subject of Reform, which made it necessary for them to quit office.—3. Those who feel the necessity of Parliamentary Reform, but who, on one ground or another, object to the plan proposed by the Ministers. The last are the only persons whom there is any chance of conciliating; but we believe that every one of them has a distinct plan of his own, and that no other than his own will satisfy him. It was by the union of all these parties, that the late Bill was lost, but on any other point than Reform, they can scarcely be expected to unite. Indeed, it is

perfectly astonishing that they should have united, even for an hour, after the complaints and the vows which many of them made when they conceded that the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel had betrayed them on the question of Catholic Emancipation. They may, however, unite again on the Reform Bill; but we hardly think they will do so on any amendment to the Address. The Earl of Rosslyn has, it seems, succeeded in obtaining a great number of proxies, to be used against his old friend Lord Grey; but we feel assured that the Government and the people must triumph, let their adversaries do what they may.—(GLOBE.)

**STOCK EXCHANGE, DECEMBER 3, Twelve o'clock.**—There is scarcely a feature in the Money Market this morning, and the price for the Account is 83½%, with few transactions.

**Two o'clock.**—Consols for Account unvaried. In the Foreign Market there is some business. Dutch Stock is 42½%; Spanish, 14½%; Russian, 99%; Portuguese, 49 50; Danish, 66½%; Greek, 22 2½; Brazilian, 44½%; Chilean, 18 19; Columbian, 13 14; Mexican, 35½%; Peruvian, 11 12. Prices of Shares are—Anglo-Mexican, 14 16; United do., 5 6; Real del Monte, 15 17; Bolanos, 145 155; St. John del Rey, 8; Alliance British and Foreign, 7½; Marine, 4½; Royal Exchange, 180; West India Docks, 106 105.

**Three o'clock.**—Consols for Account, 85½%. There is no truth in the report that a rebellion has taken place in Madeira. Letters received this morning, dated the 18th ult., state that the island was perfectly tranquil. The rumour originated in some disturbances in the Cape de Verd Islands, the particulars of which have not yet transpired.—(GLOBE.)

The Ambassadors and Ministers of Russia, Austria, France, and Prussia, assembled yesterday, and held a conference, which lasted some hours, with Viscount Palmerston. Previously the Noble Viscount had a long interview with Earl Grey. A Cabinet Council was held at nine o'clock last night.—(COURIER.)

On Monday Earl Grey will give a dinner to a party of Peers, and Lord Althorp to several members of the Commons, to whom the speech of his Majesty, on opening the Session of Parliament on Tuesday, will be read. The ultra-Tory Lords intend to move an amendment on that part of the Address which will relate to Reform.—(COURIER.)

The conclave in Charles-street is acting with increased energy as the Session approaches. Sir R. Peel fills the honourable office of Chairman. According to our information, the organisation of this conclave is such as to render its legality a matter of doubt.—(Sun.)

**Caution against Fraud!**—Ministers, as at present advised, mean to promise, in the King's Speech, a modification of the Reform Bill. The promise will be vague, or it will be precise. If vague, they mean to cheat the opposition and the anti-revolutionists throughout the country. If precise, and if it promise an important and essential change in the Bill, they have cheated their stupid supporters throughout the country. In either case they are unworthy of administering the affairs of a nation of honest men, and must be turned out upon the very first opportunity.—(Standard.)

We have been assured that a coalition between the Whigs and Tories, on the question of Reform, either has been effected or will be before our journal reaches the reader; and that the result of this junction will be Lord Wharfedale's accession to the Ministry.—(Court Journal.)

A meeting of the National Union was held yesterday at the Crown and Anchor; the proceedings were quite unimportant. The only person present known to the political world was Mr. Shiel, who strongly urged the necessity of obedience to the laws, and recommended the example of the Catholic Association to the Society.—(Times.)

We have received the following from the Council Office:—

	Sunderland, Dec. 1.
Remained at last Report .....	38
New Cases .....	8
Total .....	46
Recovered .....	3
Died .....	5
Remaining at this date, at 8 o'clock, A.M. ....	38

—(COURIER.)

**MURDER OF THE ITALIAN BOY.**  
At an early hour yesterday morning the Courts of the Old Bailey were almost in a state of siege. Every approach to it was so crowded as to render the effecting an entrance by those who had business a matter of considerable difficulty at half-past seven o'clock. The galleries, it was stated by the officers of the Court, had been completely taken over night by members of the nobility, and a guinea for a seat was said to have been repeatedly refused. Mr. C. Phillips was expected to have conducted the defence; but, having cases in other Courts, he declined, in consequence of this trial being likely to occupy the Court till 10 o'clock at night. Upwards of thirty witnesses were subpoenaed for the prosecution and twenty-two for the defence. At nine o'clock, Mr. Sergeant Arabin took his seat on the bench, and the prisoners were arraigned. They were called up in the following order:—John Bishop; he was dressed in a smock frock, and presented nearly the same appearance as an agricultural labourer, except that his countenance, if we may so express it, was more tinged with metropolitan cunning. Thomas Williams was dressed in a fustian jacket, with a brown handkerchief; a simple-looking man, under the middle size, and of extremely inoffensive appearance; he seemed to be as little affected as any of the spectators. James May is more athletic, of wiry make, and firm, determined countenance; dressed in a fustian jacket, with a yellow handkerchief, and appeared, during the arraignment, with

a compressed lip and a stern countenance. The appearance of the prisoners showed no emotion which could indicate that they were charged with a more heinous offence than the pickpockets and housebreakers around them.—The Court was by this time nearly filled with fashionably dressed persons, particularly females, and the approaches to the baristers' places presented, from continuance of wiggled heads, the appearance of a bed of cauliflowers.—The Duke of Sussex, and a great number of the nobility, took their seats on the bench. The counsel engaged for the prosecution were Messrs. Adolphus, Clarkson, and Bodkin. Those for the prisoners were Messrs. Curwood and Barry.

The indictment charged the prisoners with the murder, on the 4th November last, of Carlo Ferrar, in Bethnal-green, by striking and beating him, and inflicting divers wounds and contusions, of which wounds and contusions he died. They were also indicted for another murder of a male person, whose name was unknown. The Clerk of the Arraigns then asked, "John Bishop, are you guilty or not guilty?" Bishop answered, without any emotion, "Not Guilty," as did also the others.

At ten the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who came down specially to try this case, entered the Court with Mr. Baron Vaughan and Mr. Justice Littledale.

Mr. Adolphus then stated the case to the Jury. He exhorted them to discharge their minds, and not to be influenced by, any prejudice that they might have received out of Court, but to form their judgment upon the evidence which he should adduce before them. He reminded them that, in cases of murder, it was very seldom that evidence could be given of the blows struck; but the law wisely ordained that the consideration of the circumstances which attended it should be submitted to the examination of twelve impartial men. In this case motives of revenge had actuated the prisoners to murder this poor boy, but the sordid and base desire of possessing a dead body, in order to sell that body to the surgeons for dissection, had led them to this murder. On the morning of 5th November the three prisoners presented themselves at the gate of the King's College, with a hamper containing the body for sale. The porter sent for one of the resident medical gentlemen, who immediately suspected, from the appearance of the body, that it had been buried. He (Mr. Partridge) asked the price of it, and said that he would take it at what they offered, namely, ten guineas: he said, however, he must change a £50 note, and sent the porter ostensibly to get change, but in reality to get a strong body of police to apprehend them; they were thus taken. The body was not at first recognised. It was, however, afterwards discovered that May and Bishop had a conversation at a public-house in Giltspur-street, which conversation excited great suspicion in those who heard it. They afterwards asked a cabriolet man to carry something that they had in a sack, and which they said was a stiff'un, and offered him a guinea to carry it, but he declined it. They then got a coach to take it to Guy's Hospital, where it was left all night. On the way they took tea with a waterman at a coachstand; and, to show the frame of mind that was familiar to them as well as to mention, that when one of them put some rum into the tea of the other, the latter said, "What! do you mean to louse me, or burke me?" He then described the evidence, which stated when the boy was last seen. The teeth had been taken from the boy's mouth. May took, on the 5th, a set of teeth, which appeared to have belonged to the boy, to a dentist, and said that he himself had taken them from a body which had never been buried. He (Mr. Adolphus) was also prepared to show that Bishop and May had all along treated and spoken of Williams as if he was as much interested in the transaction as the others. A neighbour of Bishop's heard at about midnight on the night of the 4th, a scuffle in Bishop's house, in which he could hear that three persons were engaged. The scuffle soon ceased, and two persons went away, leaving one of the men. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Corrier, of whom Mr. Adolphus spoke very highly, had, he said, searched the premises and found a wooden staff, with which he was supposed to have been murdered, and a complete suit of clothes buried in the garden, which exactly resembled that which the Italian boy was seen to wear on the day before. The Learned Gentleman then described the evidence of the medical men who had examined the body after death, and who believed that the boy had died quite suddenly. He also stated that one of the witnesses was only seven years old. That witness had, when playing with Bishop's children, been shown a box of white mice, a species very rare, and which deceased was in the habit of exhibiting. He repeated his exhortation to them to confine their decision to the evidence that would be produced before them. During the whole of this speech, the prisoners maintained a sullen pallid appearance. The Learned Counsel then called the first witness—

William Hill: He stated that he was porter to the dissecting room in the King's College. The prisoners Bishop and May came to the College on 5th November. May asked if he wanted any thing; witness answered not particularly. May said he had got a male subject, that it was a boy about fourteen years of age, and that the price would be twelve guineas. Witness said that he could not think of giving that price, as he did not care about it. Witness went and acquainted Mr. Partridge, the demonstrator of anatomy, who shortly afterwards spoke to them concerning the price. May said he should have it for ten guineas, which would be the lowest. Witness, however, offered them nine guineas by the order of Mr. Partridge. May with an oath said that it should not come in for less than ten guineas; but Bishop called the witness on one side, and said, "Never mind May, he is drunk, it shall come in for nine guineas, and that within half an hour." In the afternoon, Bishop, May, and Williams, accompanied by Shields, the porter, who has been discharged, came back again; May and Bishop took a hamper into the room and opened it, and took out a sack which contained the body. May and Bishop remarked that the body was fresh—May turned the body carelessly from the sack, he being in liquor. Witness asked them what had been the cause of death. They said it was no business of theirs, nor of his. The left arm was bent, and the fingers of the hand were clenched.—Witness communicated his opinion to Mr. Partridge, who immediately went and inspected the body; and then went to the secretary's office, and brought a £50 note, and told them that he must get it changed, and he would pay

them. Bishop said, "Give me the money you have, and I will call on Monday and get the rest." May proposed that he should take the note and get it changed, but this offer was declined. The police were brought in consequence of the suspicious appearance of the body, and the men taken into custody. The body had never been interred or laid out. It had never been in a coffin, because there was no sawdust about the hair.

Mr. R. Partridge, Demonstrator of Anatomy at the King's College, was there on Saturday, 5th November.—His attention was first called to the body by Hill. Examined the external appearance of the body, and found some marks and circumstances of suspicion. These were the swollen state of the jaw—the blood-shot eyes—the freshness of the body—rigidity of the limbs. There was likewise a cut over the left temple. Looked at the lips, which were swollen. Saw the body afterwards, when in the custody of Mr. Thomas, in company with Mr. Beaman and other gentlemen. The muscles were then rigid. The wound on the temple was superficial, and did not injure the bone. That was the only appearance of external injury; at least there was no other external mark. Between the scalp and the bone there was some blood congealed. On opening the body the whole of the contents of the chest and abdomen were in a healthy condition. Did not know what were the contents of the stomach, which was filled. The spinal part of the brain at the back of the head, and the whole brain was also examined; the brain was perfectly healthy as far back as the spine; in cutting through the skin and muscles of the neck there were discovered marks of violence, a great deal of coagulated blood was found, and upon removing the back part of the bony canal which concludes the spine of the back, a quantity of congealed blood was also found in that; that was opposite the place where the blood had been found in the muscles of the neck; uncongealed blood was also found in the rest of the spine; the spinal marrow or cord appeared perfectly healthy; thought that those marks of violence were sufficient to have caused death. That violence had been exerted which had affected the spinal cord. Believed that those appearances had been caused by some violence on the back of the neck. Believed that a blow from a stick would have produced similar effects. Could not say whether that would produce instant death, but it certainly would have produced a rapid one.—Cross-examined by the Counsel for the prisoners:—Saw nothing in the external appearance that indicated a violent death. Spoke from belief, which was more than suspicion. Did not think that any other application of force than a blow would have produced those appearances. A fall would have been a blow. Thought that it could not have been caused by a violent pressure of the knee or hand.—Re-examined: The heart was empty and the face flush. These appearances last alluded to, indicated that a person had died rather suddenly, and exist in many cases of a natural death.

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LE CRANT, J. A. GALIGNANI.  
(orinval), 31, rue des Bons Enfants



The appearance of London, with the continual rolling of equipages and crowded state of the streets at the West-end, now resembles what it used to be at the approach of Christmas in former days, before the great world resolved to commence the London winter in the month of May, as they have done of late years. This one effect of the Reform Bill, which we hope may be continued. Several of the principal Nobility have already issued cards of invitation for dinners; and balls, routs, and *soirées* are the "Order of the Night" in every direction.—(Public Ledger.)

The French Embassy is removed to a residence in an over-square, formerly occupied by Prince Lieven, and the mansion in Portland-place, which has been successively tenanted by the Duke de Cazes, Viscount Bateauabrand, Prince Polignac, the Duke de Laval Montmorency, and Prince Talleyrand, is at present unoccupied. The Prince and Princess Lieven have resumed their occupancy of Ashburnham-house, Dover-street.—(Post.)

The Reformers of Dorsetshire have redeemed their pledge to their brother Reformers throughout the







du. He was committed to our town gaol that night, to-morrow is expected to be fully committed for trial. There was about 2 oz. of powder in the parcel, which was rolled up like a letter, but sewed at the ends, and a lighted paper communicated with the inside."—(Herald.)



We have already announced the lamented death of Sir A. Hart. The loss of this valued and approved public servant is thus stated in the *liberal* papers of







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N.° 5235.

PARIS. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20 1831.

PRICE 10 SOUS.

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16, 1831.

The ship-owners are stirring up again the half-cold embers of commercial prohibition and monopoly. These gentry may as well be quiet. The people of England have become too soundly informed to be made again the victims of any single class of merchants or tradesmen who feel a hankering after inordinate profits, to be wrung from the general distress and inconvenience of the nation. When Mr. Huskisson brought in his measures for establishing a reciprocal freedom of navigation between Great Britain and other States, it was made by that able Minister as obvious as any elementary proposition in arithmetic, that if no such compact should be entered into, the shipping of this country would be excluded from so great a number of foreign ports—nay, the exclusion had already begun to take place—as to cause an inevitable deterioration in our mercantile navy. Mr. Huskisson's speech, two or three years afterwards, in proof of the justice of his own anticipations, and in defence of the policy founded on them, will long be remembered and is fortunately recorded, as one of the most triumphant expositions of enlightened principle, and collections of indisputable fact, that ever extorted the faith and applause of an unwilling assembly; for such, even at so late a period, was the Tory House of Commons of England. Mr. Huskisson showed, as clear as light itself, not merely the positive advantage gained by our commercial marine through the working of his measures of reciprocity, but the certain ruin from which those measures had actually redeemed our shipping interest. Yet these unreasoning and greedy traders now talk of the transition from war to peace as glibly as if they were still undergoing the process of 1816. What privileges can they, or any set of Englishmen, pretend to, which encroach upon the equal rights of their fellow-citizens? If they do not know that the profits of all trades whatever, and in all countries, have declined, their ignorance deserves commiseration. If they are not willing to take their share of the general annoyance produced by an abridgment of profits, let them give up shipowning, and live in idleness on no profits at all. Parliament will never cure their complaint by inflicting a monopoly in their favour upon all other ranks and classes of the people. We would lay a wager that these discontented persons are most of them adverse to Reform: Toryism and monopoly are convertible terms. —(TIMES.)

If any one, after reading the Speech of Mr. Stanley, and the appalling facts it discloses, can hesitate to say that something must be done—and speedily and effectually done—to save the church establishment in Ireland from ruin, he must have hopes of safety independently of all human means and human demonstrations. The law which enforces the payment of tithes has become a dead letter in Ireland. The Protestant clergy are in many parts reduced to the greatest want, and every thing looks like a breaking up of the system; if something be not substituted for that obnoxious mode of supporting the clergy, which has always been a source of discontent amongst the Catholic population of that country. It is not by the adoption of new Brunswick or Orange Societies, with which the Irish papers have been ringing for the last few days, nor by strong resolutions against this or the other Government that the Irish Nobility and Gentry can benefit their country at such a crisis. The introduction of political unions was an unfortunate measure, amongst other reasons, for their tendency to promote similar unions. These fears are now verified; two parties are once more arrayed against each other in unions—in hostile bands; and those who give encouragement to such proceedings on either side are leading themselves, we must hope unknowingly, to the destruction of every principle of order. It is easy for Lords and Gentlemen to talk of physical force; but they know not what an engine they are about to lay their hands on when they appeal to it; nor how incapable in general those are to direct who presume to invoke its interference. But to return to the question of Tithes. We hope that Ministers will persevere in the task which they have now undertaken, till they come to a satisfactory arrangement. The interests of Christianity itself require that a better understanding should subsist between the Church and those who support the Church. It must be the wish of every good man that the Ministers who have proposed the inquiry may succeed in bringing it to a successful issue; but we hope that those who have hitherto evinced any thing but a spirit of conciliation, will at last see the evil and the guilt of inflaming the passions of men to the injury, if not the ruin, of their common countrymen. —(HERALD.)

With all our disposition to attribute merit to the Ministers for their labours in the recess (and their enemies admit the readiness with which they have adopted any hint which could have been useful to the principle of the Bill), we must confess there is only the alteration respecting the ten pound franchise which is of any consequence; that the opponents of the Bill did not suggest, and if the Bill had passed without it, it could have been superadded as a matter of detail and regulation. There is one alteration, indeed, which may seem to merit some special notice,—the clause preserving the rights of the existing freemen of corporations in perpetual succession (not allowing, however, any creation of new freemen not entitled by birth or servitude.) This change, so far as it goes, is mischievous, though the conduct of the freemen at the last election merited, no doubt, a grateful acknowledgment. To preserve a caste of electors, who may be

destitute of all requisite qualifications for their trust, impairs the simplicity of the new system, and is only to be defended because it may be expedient to preserve some grotesque relic of the old system from which we are about to be relieved. The freemen will remain, like Gog and Magog at Guildhall, to show what the ancient rulers of the isle were. We hope the Ministers, however, will take care to confine the privilege of voting to the persons who were freemen before the introduction of the Bill, and their descendants, or they may be assured the corporations will set themselves in many places to swamp the ten pound voters, by indiscriminate extensions of the right of which they have heretofore commonly been so frugal. —(GLOBE.)

In looking at the disclosures in Parliament relative to the tithe system, it is impossible to avoid pitying individuals; but what a spectacle it is of the consequence of reformations too long delayed, and of the fate of those who hold desperately by a system when it becomes no longer tenable. The Government has taken up this evil, which has been bequeathed to them by their predecessors, with a view to find some remedy; and the only remedy apparently possible is to commute the tithes for land. We are not quite sure that matters have not gone so far, that even this will be impracticable; but if this commutation be not practicable, nothing else is: it is vain now to talk of "corn rents," or any other rents, when it is clear that any payment that may be ordered to be made by the mass of the Catholic cottier population of Ireland to the Protestant clergy cannot be enforced, unless, in addition to all the existing remedies of law, equity, courts spiritual, courts temporal, the proctor, the bailiff, the police, and the bayonet, something else be devised more effectual than all together. The extreme necessity of the case seems to be acknowledged by the Tory Opposition. Let them take warning by the lesson which it affords. —(GLOBE.)

A Meeting of the National Political Union Society was held in Dublin on Saturday last, at which Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Lawless, Mr. Staunton, and others addressed the assembly; but the only proceeding of any importance was a string of resolutions moved by the last named gentleman, of which the following are the conclusions:—"That it is indispensable to the relief and prosperity of Ireland, and due to her, that these measures shall be adopted—1. In order to remedy the evil of foreign proprietorship, the imposition of an absentee tax of 25 per cent., with facilities for the transference of absentee property, and a loan fund of adequate magnitude to assist resident purchasers. 2. To remedy the evils of resident proprietors, the enactment of suitable poor laws. And 3. The repeal of four millions and a half of taxes, being the portion of relief Ireland is entitled to under the Act of Union, and less than the amount of new taxes imposed between the years 1804 and 1815."

As the whole of the taxes raised in Ireland amount to somewhat less than four millions and a quarter, the remission of taxes there to the amount of four and a half would seem a work of some difficulty. It is but fair to Mr. Staunton to state that he calculates that the unacknowledged taxes of Ireland—that is the taxes paid in England, and for which the English revenue gets credit, on articles ultimately consumed in Ireland—amount to two millions a-year: so that he would be satisfied with the remission of all the taxes raised in Ireland, and a small drawback on the articles she imports from this country. Mr. Staunton, after having got rid of all Irish taxes, would tax the absentee proprietors, including those who, having property both in England and Ireland, are not able to reside in both places, at 25 per cent.; but after having disposed them to sell their property by a tax of 25 per cent. on their rent, he would lend the amount of the price of the land to enable others to buy it. This plan of a Government Loan Fund "of adequate magnitude" is said to have been loudly cheered by the Union. A Government which should remit more taxes than were raised, and lend money while it received less than nothing, would create an Irish Utopia with which even an O'Connell might be satisfied. Though we think Mr. Staunton's conclusions extravagant, the speech by which he introduced his resolutions evinces the greatest industry; it details the illiberal dealings of former Governments towards Ireland, and leads his hearers to conclude, that the spirit of these dealings animates the present Government. No doubt it is a part of wisdom to look back to the past to know how evils have arisen, in order to ascertain the manner in which remedies may be applied. But the habit of political retrospect in Ireland seems to be resorted to more to influence the passions than to direct the judgment. It is as foreign to any good purpose for Mr. Staunton to talk of the prohibition of the importation of Irish cattle in the reign of Charles II., as it is for the Orangemen to talk of the massacre of the Protestants in the reign of Charles I. There is nothing to guide us to a knowledge of the policy of the present day in the interchange of provocations between selfish and barbarous Governments, and turbulent and treacherous savages. Mr. Staunton's remarks founded on the computations at the time of the Union are scarcely more relevant, though the events are less remote. We assure him no Englishman fancies that there was any obligation created on the part of Ireland by the sweeping away, in 1817, of a fictitious balance which had grown out of an erroneous estimate of the financial abilities of the two islands. We are convinced, and we believe every impartial Irishman who has any opportunity of observing the feeling of England is convinced, that there is not only a desire here to do full justice to Ireland, but to make sacrifices of temporary English interests to

its improvement. The phrase that the measures which Mr. S. proposes are "due to Ireland," though a common phrase enough, involves a most unjustifiable assumption. It is taken for granted, in this style of talking, that every measure which Jack or Tom thinks fit to propose is part of the balance of a debtor and creditor account between two islands, instead of being a subject for discussion as to its general expediency. The only debt due to the Irishmen of the present day in respect of evils inflicted on past generations is, that the Government should labour sedulously for their welfare; but the legislature is surely not to sanction any crudity that is proposed to it, because some gentleman proposes to take it in payment of his national obligation. We think with Mr. Staunton that mischief has been done by applying to Ireland in too many instances the same rate of duties which prevails in England. But even allowing all Mr. Staunton's estimate of the unacknowledged taxes, it is difficult to conceive that too heavy taxation is one of the chief evils of a country where there are no direct taxes, and where all the taxes on domestic manufactures or excise duties are confined to six articles, of which there are only four worth enumerating, viz. glass, malt, paper, and spirits. Still it would be useful and proper for Mr. Staunton, who has much appropriate information, to point out the particular taxes which press on the Irish consumers, and the practicable mode of mitigating the burden. We are quite sure that he would find willing attention on the part of the Government and the people. —(GLOBE.)

The Princess Victoria has become the patroness of the several charities in the neighbourhood of Claremont, which were protected by the Princess Charlotte, and takes so much interest in the schools, that she lately received a party at Claremont to distribute prizes, though she was obliged to appear in a Merlino chair, her feet and ankles being so small and weak, as to be often unable to support her even when in good health. The Duchess of Kent's munificence in charities is such, that, since the increase of her income, it is computed that one fifth of it is spent for charitable purposes, and the Princess takes great interest in its distribution. —(SUN.)

The Lords of the Privy Council held a meeting yesterday, to consider the appeal of Sir Thomas Claridge against his removal, by the East India Company, from the office of Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, which had been argued before their Lordships at former meetings. They were occupied in deliberation for some time, when the Lord President intimated to the parties concerned that the decision, could not be communicated till after it had received his Majesty's approbation. —(COURIER.)

The Gazette offers a glorious specimen of "precedent." Every body knows what the Judges are to do at Bristol. But what does the Gazette say on the business? They are to inquire into "all treasons, misprisions of treason, insurrections, rebellions, counterfeits, clippings, washings, false coinings, and other falsities of the money of Great Britain and other our Kingdoms or dominions whatsoever, and of all murders, felonies, manslaughter, killings, burglaries, rapes of women, unlawful meetings and conventicles, unlawful uttering of words, assemblies, misprisions, conspiracies, false allegations, trespasses, riots, routs, retentions, escapes, contempts, falsities, negligencies, concealments, maintenances, oppressions, champerties, deceipts." How the spirit of Sir R. Peel must have rejoiced in perusing this black letter document, in which the exemplars of all former Commissions are so carefully adhered to! Why is not Reform extended to the abolition of this and similar trash? —(PUBLIC LEDGER.)

It is said that when the Farnham party arrived in town for the purpose of deliberating on the best means of re-establishing Orange Ascendancy in Ireland, there was sad confusion in the camp, and it was deliberately proposed, and by high men too, to seek the co-operation of Mr. O'Connell to pull down Lord Grey's Government; but the thought was abandoned, on the ground that Mr. O'Connell could not be trusted by any party! —(DUBLIN TIMES.)

The Irish Law Society have made a respectful representation, as previously agreed on, to the Lord Chancellor, on the subject of the bill introduced by him into the House of Lords, to which they have received a prompt and satisfactory answer. —(DUBLIN F. JOURNAL.)

Extract of a letter from Dover, Dec. 14:—"In consequence of the boisterous state of the weather, and the heavy bar occasioned thereby at the mouth of the harbour, this port has been as though blockaded, or an embargo laid on it, from Sunday until to-day, when with the assistance of the plough, and the sluices, many thousands of tons of shingle were removed, and the entrance is now very good. This morning the packets Crusader and Spitfire came round from the Downs, and received the respective mails for Calais and Ostend, with which they sailed; the former also took the following passengers:—Hon. Mr. Granville, Hon. Mr. Leveson Gower, Mr. Burton, Captain Ellis, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Clay, Mr. Hungerford, Mr. Sayers, Mr. Pigott, etc. etc. The Royal George steam-vessel, also sailed, with three carriages, and the family of—Brook, Esq., for Calais. There not being a packet on the other side of the water, General Dufoy, and a few other passengers, have landed from the Providence boat, and the estate. —(COURIER.)

Letters from Malta mention the safe arrival there of Sir Walter Scott, who had suffered little inconvenience from the voyage, and was altogether in an improved state of health. —(POST.)

According to the last New Orleans papers, there was imported into that State, during the week commencing

Oct. 16th, from various parts of the United States, 371 slaves, principally from Virginia, as follows:—from Alexandria, 141; Baltimore, 6; Norfolk, 150; Charleston, 74. —(SUN.)

Yesterday a numerous Preliminary Meeting of the Working Classes took place at the Royal Bazaar, Gray's-inn-road, for the purpose of forming an Association, to be placed under the superintendence of Mr. R. Owen, and having for its objects to carry into immediate execution measures to employ beneficially and educate usefully all who are unemployed and uneducated in the British empire. The room was crowded to excess; we observed Sir John M. Doyle, Bart. M.P., and several other gentlemen of respectability, as well as many elegantly-attired females. Mr. Bruce was called to the Chair.—Mr. Owen entered into a lengthened detail of his plan; and a letter from Mr. Bromley was read, offering the use of the Bazaar to Mr. Owen, at any rent he might think proper. Mr. Owen's plan, which is too long to insert, is intended to make this Bazaar subservient to the manufacture and sale of goods, and the education of children, which will all be conducted in a systematic manner.—Mr. Lister contended the Meeting to petition the Legislature for the waste lands.—Mr. Smith wished to know how far the new education of Mr. Owen for children could take away their disposition for reading the cheap trash that was every day laid before them? He thought the present distresses of the country did not so much arise from ignorance as from the perversion of education.—Mr. Gude, from Northampton, said he had followed the tail of the plough all his life. His father was a labourer at 7s. a week, and after rearing seven children, it was not to be expected that he could give them an education. It fell to his lot to be just able to read, and one day, at Leadenhall-market, he saw placarded on a wall, "One Bishop with 125 benefices;" and in a window he saw the picture of "the Duke of Wellington and the real cause." He bought one of those cheap publications so much complained of. He was soon able to satisfy his fellow-labourers that when the flour rose it was not the miller's fault. The conflagrations in the country arose from ignorance. He then took a view of the landlords and parsons, and said, that having a Reforming King, a Reforming Ministry, and an industrious people, they would not be easily broken. —(CHEERS.) A series of Resolutions were unanimously voted, approving of the plan laid down for the formation of the Association. —(GLOBE.)

We have been furnished with some of the leading facts connected with the late extensive seizure of smuggled silk and other French goods, which, till the official documents moved for in the House of Commons are produced, may serve to allay the public curiosity on that subject. It appears that the attention of the Government was drawn, in the first instance, to the alleged large business carried on in that way, by the tradesmen who lived in the neighbourhood where the goods were disposed of, and who found themselves undersold to such an extent that they were wholly deserted by their customers. This led to a strict watch on the movements of the parties accused (the house of Leaf, Cole, and Co.), in Old Change, and it was not long before evidence was procured tending to fix on them very strongly the suspicion of contraband dealings on a very large scale. According to the information laid before the Customs, the mode of proceeding seems to have been this:—The steam-vessel from Calais which brought the goods, arriving generally after night had set in, and the navigation of the pool being hazardous, was moored at some spot lower down than its place of destination, thus deferring the making the entries at the Custom-house until the following morning. A waterman who was regularly employed with a barge on the river, was engaged by the parties to lie off the steam-vessel, which he was only to approach on a signal previously concerted. He then received on board his barge various packages, which he secured by locking up in the cabin. Consultations were held at the time when the first of these transactions took place, about the mode of taking these packages on shore least likely to excite suspicion. After various plans were proposed, the expedient was resorted to, of using wine hampers, which were landed at one of the stairs in Thames-street, and carried by porters to the warehouse for which they were intended. Another waterman, in addition to the first, was associated in these transactions, and both of them, if the case had proceeded, were to have been witnesses on the part of the Crown. It is not a little remarkable that these men were led to tell all they knew in the business, through some advantage taken of them, as they conceived, in paying them for a smaller number of parcels than they had delivered. After two or three of these transactions had been completed, it began to be considered no longer safe to land the parcels within the precincts of the city, but a place higher up the river, near Battersea, was resorted to, and as the distance in this case was much more considerable, the goods were carried home in carts. At length, when the number of the transactions had amounted to 10 or 12, the bargemen seem to have thought the affair ripe for exposure, and determined on making it. They gave information respecting a landing intended to take place in August last at the Battersea station. Persons were employed for the purpose, and a cart was watched from and to a warehouse in the City, belonging to Leaf and Co., at the door of which the goods were seized by a proper officer. The valuation of the goods taken on this occasion was something under £700. A few days after, information was given that great bustle existed in the warehouse, and that persons were engaged there in packing up and removing a quantity of goods in a great hurry. These goods were traced to three different places, and seized as foreign, and not



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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1831.

PRICE 40 SOUS

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17, 1831.

[Received by Express.]

The House of Lords was adjourned last night to the 17th of January, and a similar adjournment will be moved in the House of Commons. This is a longer holiday than was expected; but it will afford an opportunity of ascertaining the degree of opposition which the Reformers are to expect in the House of Lords, and what number of Peers, if any, it may be necessary to create in order to secure the success of the Bill in that branch of the Legislature. Now that the anti-Reformers know that the hopes of the country will not be disappointed by any indisposition to exercise the Royal prerogative, we may reasonably calculate on a vast accession of strength to Ministers; for although we do not believe that many Peers would abandon the opposition which they have hitherto shown to reform, merely because they would not like to be in a disreputable minority, we are quite sure that there are many of what are called anti-Reform Peers, who would rather yield to expediency than hazard the tranquillity of the country.—(COURIER.)

The Dutch Papers leave little doubt that the King of Holland has resolved to refuse his adhesion to the proposed treaty of peace with Belgium. The grounds of refusal now stated are those which have been repeatedly urged in the Dutch official papers, and they are not such as to render an accommodation probable; although, either in the vain hope of some new arrangement, or for the purpose of delay, the Dutch Government intends, as it is said, to authorize its Ambassador to propose a new treaty.—(COURIER.)

STOCK EXCHANGE, DECEMBER 17, Twelve o'clock.—This is a perfectly blank day, no rumours are afloat and no fluctuations have taken place in Consols which opened and remain at 83 3/4 %.

Two o'clock.—Consols are 83 3/4 84. The Foreign Market is also very dull. The New Regency Loan is at 7 3/4 % premium; there is, however, not much doing in it: it came out at 48, it is a 5 per Cent. loan; Russian is 99 1/2 100 1/2 %; do. New, 93; Danish, 66 1/2; Spanish, 14 1/2 15; Greek, 23 25; Portuguese, 50 51; Brazil, 44 1/2 45; Mexican, 36 1/2; Chilean, 18 19; Colombian, 12 13; Peruvian, 11 12. Nothing done in French or Dutch Stock. Prices of Shares are—Anglo-Mexican, 14 15; United Mexican, 5 5 1/2; Real del Monte, 13 15; Bolanos, 140 150; Brazilian Cocas, 2 3 3/4; Brazilian Company, 1 1/2 2 1/2; Brazilian Imperial, 1 1/2 1 5/8; Brazilian del Reys, 7 8; Canada, 26; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 26; Protector Fire, 1 1/2; London Dock, 6 1/2; Guardian Assurance, 21 1/2; West India Docks, 10 1/2.

Three o'clock.—Consols are 85 %.

The private letters from Amsterdam this morning state, that the Dutch Government are going to fortify their capital.—(GLOBE.)

Boston papers, of the 16th ult., mention that the revenue of that port, during October last, was 543,520 dollars, an increase over the same month last year of 292,498 dollars.—(Standard.)

It may be recollected that attention was drawn by some of the merchants, several months ago, to the very heavy fees charged at the Brazilian Consulate, and it was pointed out how oppressive a tax they formed on our commerce with that country. Since then, the subject has been taken up in a very energetic manner, at the Foreign Office, and through the interference of Lord Palmerston, a very material reduction on those fees is now to take place. It amounts, in fact, to more than 50 per cent. on the original charges, as a vessel on which £8 was charged, will pay in future only £3. 12s., and other freights in the same proportion. A new table of fees has been prepared at the Brazilian Consulate, suited to this reduction of charge. The saving to the merchants from this source is estimated, taking all the ports at which such a Consulate exists, at about £12,000 per annum. A letter from the Foreign Office to a mercantile house has just officially announced this desirable reduction.—(COURIER.)

The Ambassadors and Ministers of Russia, Austria, France, and Prussia, assembled yesterday at the Foreign Office, and held a conference with Viscount Palmerston. M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister had, before the conference, an interview with Lord Palmerston. Earl Grey visited the Noble Viscount during the time the Foreign Ministers were assembled.—(COURIER.)

A deputation of glove manufacturers had an interview yesterday with Lord Auckland and Mr. P. Thompson, at the Board of Trade.—(GLOBE.)

Mr. Protheroe intends to move for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Charter. Municipal Government, and regulations of the City of Bristol.—(GLOBE.)

The Duke of Wellington, we are happy to hear, was pronounced to be in an improved state yesterday.—(Standard.)

Alderman Sir C. Flower expired on Thursday morning after an illness of about ten days. Sir Charles was supposed to be the wealthiest man in the Corporation, and, it is said, died worth upwards of half a million. His death leaves a vacancy in the Aldermanic Court for Cornhill Ward.—(COURIER.)

We are informed that Dr. Daun, so far from having been attacked by the cholera, as was yesterday reported, has arrived in town from Sunderland, in perfect health.—(Standard.)

We regret to observe that the following report, dated the 15th inst., received from the North this day, especially as relates to Newcastle, is very discouraging:—SUNDERLAND. Remaining at last report, 18;

new cases, 8; total, 26. Died, 2; recovered, 5; remaining, 19. Total cases from commencement of disease, 404; deaths, 159.—NEWCASTLE. Remaining at last report, 31; new cases, 15; total, 46. Died, 10; recovered, 2; remaining, 34. Total cases from commencement, 61; deaths, 23.—NORTH SHIELDS. Remaining at last report, 1; no new cases. Total cases from commencement, 3; deaths, 2.—SEGHILL COLLIERY. Remaining at last report, 2; no new cases. Total cases from commencement, 4; deaths, 2.—WALKER. Remaining at last report, 2; no new cases. Died, 1; recovered, 1. Total cases from commencement, 2; died, 1.—SEAHAM. New cases, 3; died, 1.—(GLOBE.)

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 16.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN moved for copies of all correspondence on the subject of the recent resistance to the payment of tithes received by Government.

DEBATE ON DON PEDRO.

The Earl of ABERDEEN wished, before the adjournment, to call attention to a marked violation which had recently taken place of the Foreign Enlistment Act. Among the various statements which he had seen upon the subject, there was one in the *Liverpool Journal*, from which it appeared that a considerable body of men had embarked on board a War-office steam-packet, called the Lord Blaney, for the purpose of proceeding to Bellisle, in order to assist the expedition of Don Pedro. An application had also been made to Mr. Broderip, the Magistrate, on the part of forty sailors who had been disappointed in their expectation of being sent out in the service of Don Pedro. Now he would ask, was the Foreign Enlistment Act in force, or was it not? Could it be in force when proceedings such as that were going forward in the country? The Magistrate lamented that he could afford those poor men no relief, but he seemed never for a moment to have remembered that they were acting in direct violation of the law—it never seemed to have suggested itself to his mind that they were engaging in an unlawful transaction. Seeing what that Magistrate said, and knowing what it was to be presumed he must know, it did, he confessed, appear strange that he never asked himself whether or not he possessed authority to stay the execution of the laws. When the Foreign Enlistment Act was under consideration in that House, there were some Noble Lords, now in the Councils of the Crown, who opposed, and others who supported, that measure; but he was sure, that whatever might be their opinions respecting the justice and expediency of such an Act, they could not imagine that, so long as it was law, its operation ought to be suspended. If the Act were objectionable, it ought to be repealed.—(Hear.) but so long as it remained the law of the land, the Ministers of the Crown should not assume to themselves a dispensing power.—(Hear, hear.) Whatever might be the character of Don Pedro's proceedings, there was nothing that could justify a violation of the laws in that open manner. Don Pedro was but a private individual, and as such was bound to respect the laws of this country. He was not, however, much surprised at these proceedings, for it was but too evident that there was something extremely mysterious and oracular in the speech from the Throne, when touching upon this subject; and, therefore, he felt but little surprise that persons disposed to favour the views of Don Pedro should find therein some encouragement for the steps they had taken. When their Lordships looked at the speech, they would see that this remark was not altogether without foundation. What could be the reason for thus mentioning the return of Don Pedro? The arrival of the elder branch of the illustrious House of Braganza was nothing more than the arrival of the elder branch of the illustrious House of Bourbon. Don Pedro was de-throned, or had abdicated; he came to this country a fugitive—he could not be considered any thing more than a private individual; and really there was no reason for supposing that he originally came to this country with any view of making war upon his brother; but adventurers and speculators in revolutions—in these there were adventurers and speculators, as in every thing else—got round him, and offered him the means of carrying on the war. Without such suggestions he would probably not have thought of engaging in hostilities; for the last act of Don Pedro's Government was of a conciliatory character, being nothing less than a treaty of marriage between his daughter and Don Miguel. It did appear to his mind extremely difficult to comprehend upon what principle Government could justify the conduct which it pursued in this matter; they surely would not maintain that their not having acknowledged the legitimacy of the origin of the Government of Don Miguel entitled them to put him out of the pale of those rights recognised amongst independent nations. He was, he must say, altogether at a loss to understand upon what principle it would be said that we were to exact from Portugal the utmost rigour of our treaties, but at the same time to deny to that country the measure of justice and fair dealing which we compelled her to pay to us. There was nothing which could release this country from an observance of its own laws—from the impartial administration of its own legislative enactments. The House would observe, that he had purposely abstained from the question of the expediency or the inexpediency of our recognising the Government of Don Miguel, or any remark upon the general course of the foreign policy of the Noble Earl. All he meant to insist on was, that the Government ought to do its duty impartially, and therefore he called upon the Noble Earl to state where the distinction was to be found between the case of Don Pedro's expedition and the others to which the Foreign Enlistment Act might be supposed to apply.

Earl GREY said that the tendency of those remarks was to lead their Lordships into a discussion of the general question on Portugal—a discussion to which he (Earl Grey) would not be a party; but as to the particular matter which had been adverted to, he should, with perfect readiness, give a short explanation. He should in the first place beg to observe, that whether he approved of the Act in question or not, he should, so long as it was the law of the land, feel that the duty of his Majesty's Government was to see that it was fairly and impartially observed; but he could by no means admit the assumption of the Noble Earl, that that law had been violated. Whether that which had been stated as having taken place before Mr. Broderip was true or not, he was without the means of determining; but as to a War-office steam-packet, called the Lord Blaney, engaged in the service of Don Pedro, he could assure the Noble Earl that there was no such thing as a War-office steam-packet—there was no such vessel existing. As a proof that there existed no indisposition on the part of his Majesty's Government to enforce the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, he would state, that some vessels which had been engaged in the river for the service of Don Pedro were detained by the Custom-house, on some representations having been made on the subject, and they entertained some doubts, referred the matter to the Treasury, and they again to the Law Officers of the Crown, who reported that there existed no right or authority to detain those vessels. On the subject of persons enlisting on foreign service, a reference had also been made to the King's Advocate, and, under the circumstances, it was considered that there existed no ground for the interference of Government, at the same time that nothing could be further from the minds of the responsible advisers of the Crown than any attempt to suspend the operation of the law in question, and their determination was to take no part in the dispute one way or the other. That was all with which he thought it then necessary to trouble their Lordships; if a motion were regularly made, he should come prepared with the necessary information. On sufficient notice, he should be perfectly

prepared to discuss the matter in any form in which it might be brought forward.

The Earl of ABERDEEN expressed himself satisfied with the assurance given from the other side, that the law would be strictly and impartially administered.

Earl GREY then moved that the House do adjourn to Tuesday, the 17th January next. Agreed to.—Adjourned accordingly.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

There were several notices and petitions on the subject of Reform. Mr. Browne intimated that he should move that the number of Members for Ireland be increased. Mr. G. Langton stated that he should oppose the division of counties.

Mr. WARBURTON presented a petition against a clause in the Reform Bill from the National Political Union.

Sir R. PEEL objected to the reception of this petition from a body which it was impossible for them to recognise, especially after the late proclamation.—After some conversation, it was withdrawn.

Lord ALTHORP, when the Order of the Day was about to be put for the second reading of the Reform Bill, announced that he intended to propose that the adjournment should be till Jan. 47.

Sir R. PEEL inquired whether Ministers intended to continue to pay the interest on a third portion of a Russian Loan of £6,000,000, namely, of £2,000,000, without authority from Parliament? He said, there was an express condition in the Treaty that the payment should not continue, if the Belgian Provinces were separated from the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Lord ALTHORP replied, that the letter of the Treaty had been correctly stated—the Treaty was intended to interest Russia in the union of Belgium with Holland, but a separation having taken place, it was not thought right to do any thing that should disturb that separation; and it was deemed inconsistent with the honour and faith of this country to withhold the payment of the interest.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought they were bound in honour and law to continue the payment.

Sir C. Wetherell and Sir E. B. Sugden maintained, without disputing that honour bound this country, that the payment was illegal, and that it ought not to be continued without the sanction of Parliament.

## REFORM BILL.

On Lord J. RUSSELL's moving the second reading of this Bill—

Lord PORCHERSTER rose to oppose it. Ministers had done nothing to conciliate those who conscientiously objected to the Democratic tendency of the Bill, on the contrary, the present was even more objectionable in this respect than the last.—(Hear.)—He contended that the landed interest was sacrificed by the measure, and that its effect would be to disorganise the institutions which now acted so harmoniously in union. He believed, that if we followed the example of the Americans in making any one part of our Constitution exclusively and powerfully Democratic, we should, in the end, find every part of it become an unmixt Democracy. The Americans had done what they could to retain the weight and influence of property in their institutions. But we were going to change ours with an opposite purpose, for we were about to destroy the law that gave influence to property by destroying the law that regulated the succession to it. If any one asked a Frenchman of the present day what was the most objectionable thing in the state of ancient France, he would answer, that it was the law of property—in other words, the law that regulated the succession to property; yet that law had been the same in ancient France as it was now in England, and the reason of the objection must be obvious to every one. If they repealed the law of primogeniture here, they would have the same consequences follow that had happened in France. Yet this was the evident tendency of the changes now desired to be introduced. Mr. Pitt's plan of Reform had been referred to, but this did not at all resemble it. It was said that the property of the country was on the side of Ministers, he denied the fact. Why, he asked, had Ministers carried the Bill to such an extent, what reason had they to suppose the people would not be content with a moderate Reform? As it was, Parliament were called on to make sacrifices, not to the people, but to a party, and to surrender their rights to those who pretty plainly showed how they meant to employ them. The names of Wentworth, Russell, and Cavendish, all favourable to Reform, were proud names—they were associated with proud historical recollections—they were distinguished in the national annals. He knew, too, that the Premier Duke of England, the first in rank, and not the second in honour, had from what he conceived to be his duty, espoused the cause of Reform; but as high as these names were, they were not all. Were the Percys, the Warwicks, and the Rutlands unknown in British history?—(Hear, hear.)—Was the name of Montrose unheard of in ancient times?—(Hear, hear.)—Had Buccleugh not been known in the period of the border wars?—(Hear, hear.)—Was there a stranger at Court, and had Cecil no voice in the country in the times of her glory? He himself had always been friendly to a measure of practical Reform founded on the basis of mutual concession; but the present was not a measure of that sort. He was thoroughly convinced of this; and could not, therefore, consent to the adoption of the measure. He moved that it be read a second time this day six months.—(Cheers.)

Sir E. SUGDEN seconded the amendment at some length, and criticised several of the details of the Bill, the only motive of his opposition, he declared to be, the welfare of the country, and that he was the friend of moderate rational Reform.

Mr. E. L. BULWER supported the Bill. It had been said that Reform would operate against the three aristocracies of all civilised countries—the aristocracy of talent, of the Church, and of rank and wealth. Now, with regard to the first, it was said that men of retired and cultivated habits of mind, not being able, either from peculiarities of disposition or circumstances, to brave the chances of a popular election, were returned to this House by means of a closeborough; and it was argued from that that close boroughs were necessary for their return. He waived altogether those long theoretical disquisitions which had been so copiously indulged on this point; yet what, he asked, was the practical result of free elections abroad? Look to America, there elections are, of all countries, the most popular; and there, of all countries, that class of men he alluded to found the readiest access to political honours. Look even to their President; for in one memorable instance, he would absolutely find the man who had attained the Chief Magistracy, the highest honour the Republic can bestow, an Academician, and a Professor of Letters. In France, he allowed, elections were not popular, but there, at least, they had no close boroughs; yet most of those who had distinguished themselves in politics: M. Thiers, M. Guizot, M. Bignon—belonged exactly to those classes whom it was declared close boroughs could alone return to the national Council. Were they then to believe that France and America were more alive than England to ability and merit?—If so, we have the remedy—a high and noble remedy, in our own hands—that remedy lies in no system of corruption and perjury; it has no charm that clings to the walls of Old Sarum, that remedy lies in a general education of the people. If the people cannot appreciate knowledge—diffuse knowledge and they will.—(Cheers.) The Hon. Member proceeded to contend that the aristocracies of the church and of rank and wealth had not more cause of alarm than that of talent; and concluded by expressing a hope that the Peers would no longer continue to divide themselves from the people.

Lord MAISON opposed the measure, and quoted the former French Revolution as an instance of the danger of a democratic Constitution. He said that another example of such a Constitution was to be found in a country, the history of which was not so much studied as it deserved; he alluded to the Constitution of Poland.—(A laugh.) The old political Constitution of that country was founded on an unmixt aristocracy of a middle class. Gentlemen might laugh; but it was so close a resemblance, that precisely the same proportion of voters were to be

found in Poland, in proportion to the people, as the £10 voters bore to the people of this country.—(Hear, and a laugh.) That was a matter of arithmetic. In 1675, the population of Poland was 5,000,000, and the number of voters was 420,000, which bore the same proportion to 5,000,000 as 500,000 voters, under the new Constitution, bore to our 20,000,000 of people. The Monarchy of Poland was elective, and if many of their nobles had not great wealth, they had great power; they had all the privileges of a feudal aristocracy, and possessed great power. The case was the same in Poland as in England. The Noble Lord then alluded to the Constitution of Spain under the Cortes, which, he argued, was liable to the same objections. The last Reform Bill they had been assured was a final measure, yet Ministers had since made several changes in it. An Hon. Friend opposite (Mr. Macaulay) had also defended it, on the ground that it would satisfy all parties, but w! at was his surprise afterwards to see an Address to the people of Leeds, stating that the question of election by ballot had been postponed for future consideration, and this address was signed T. M. Macaulay.—(Cheers.) Such was what had been called a Bill for the final settlement of Reform.—(Hear.)

Mr. T. B. MACAULEY said his Noble Friend had alluded to his opinion about the Ballot. Now he positively denied having said a word in that House about the Ballot. He had never, indeed, considered that question as one of paramount importance, and he would have abstained from bringing it under consideration until those circumstances arose which were beyond his control, and which would not permit it to be delayed. Applying himself now to the Bill, he would say, that it was founded, in his opinion, on precisely the same principles as those of the last; and even if there were some alterations of which he could not entirely approve, he would say that, if giving consent to them had the effect of promoting conciliation, and securing the end they had in view, he, for one, was anxious that they should abandon all minor differences, so that the Bill might as speedily as possible pass into a law.—(Hear, hear.)—In justice, however, to that House, and to all who supported the Bill of last Session, he must add, that he found no cause for that exultation respecting the terms of the present Bill, in which some Members opposite had indulged; but in which his Noble Friend (Maison) possessed too much taste and discretion to join.—(Hear, hear.)—They were taunted with having abandoned their opinions and changed their principles, by those whose magnanimity, or at least their discretion, should have deterred from such a proceeding.—(Hear, hear.)—He (Mr. Macaulay) remembered an Opposition which had taken a far different tone. He remembered an Opposition, which, after labouring on for years—after seeing every plan and every suggestion outvoted by the Government, raised no shout of triumph.—(Hear, hear.)—rejoiced with no ungenerous shout of exultation, when they saw all their recommendations, justified by the adoption of the Government.—(Hear, hear.)—That opposition was content to see those who came in at the eleventh hour receive the reward due to those who had toiled in the heat of the day.—(Hear, hear.)—There was a time when the Noble Lord (Russell), and the Right Hon. Baronet (Peel), occupied very different positions; that in the course of a single day the whole of the views of the Government were changed with respect to the Test and Corporation Acts. Did the Noble Lord, or any who sat on his side of the House, utter one word about palinodes.—(Hear, hear.)—or praise his own wisdom by sneering at the course adopted by his opponent?—(Hear, hear.)—He felt no sorrow, nor expressed no regret, when he saw the glory due to Romilly and to Gratian transferred to less glorious champions.—(Hear, hear.)—That Noble Lord had made it no matter of taunt that Government had adopted the plans of the Opposition. He did not blame those for not reading their recantation, whose names would go down to posterity remembered for nothing, save a whole life of recantation.—(Hear, hear.)—But he (Mr. Macaulay) would say there was no cause for triumph. The former Bill, it was true, was a better Bill.—(A laugh from the Opposition.)—His own opinion, undoubtedly, was that the Bill had been improved; but the other Bill would have been the better Bill had it passed.—(A laugh.)—The second Bill was an amendment of the first; the first would have been superior had it passed, because it was the first, and because they might then have had some prospect of securing a reconciliation between the supporters of the Bill and their opponents. From the second Bill, he confessed plainly, he did not venture to hope so much, for he feared that the remembrance of the late unhappy division would long continue to rankle in the hearts of the people.—(Hear, hear.)—It was said, however, that they should not legislate in times of excitement. Let those be answerable for the consequences of that, who, when the people were not excited, refused even to entertain the question of Reform.—(Hear.)—They would proclaim, that when the people were noisy it was unsafe to Reform; and when the people were quiet they would consider it unnecessary. He knew the evils of legislating in times of excitement, but prudent men were compelled to Reform fast, because bigots would not Reform early.—(Hear, hear.)—to Reform boldly, because bigots would not Reform temperately.—(Hear, hear.)—The former Government would not walk, the present Government must, therefore, run.—(Cheers and laughter from the Opposition.)—If they had Reformed gradually, their successors might have been now Reforming gradually; but they were compelled to run, because their predecessors would not move at all.—(Cheers and laughter.)—He approved, he had said before, of the greater part of the Bill.—He was sure it would diminish much the expense of elections and give a sounder and better constituency. It had been contended, however, that there would be no opening left for the admission of men of talent into the House through the means of the great towns. Now he believed that the great towns had never shown any indifference to the claims of men of talent.—He would not (although he might do so with safety) refer to the living examples of the fact. He would speak solely of the dead; and he found that the five largest towns in the empire—that is, the towns which returned two members, and had a population above 50,000 by the census of 1821—he found that these towns, which were Westminster, Southwark, Liverpool, Bristol, and Norwich, had, at various times, returned the following persons as their representatives:—Burke, Fox, Sheridan, Windham, Tierney, Canning, and Huskisson.—(Hear, hear.)—He would take the first five of the boroughs in schedule A, or last five, or any five of them, and he doubted much whether it would be found that they could produce such a list of great names as these five towns had selected for their representatives. Gentlemen sitting for nomination boroughs might say they came into that House unshackled and free to exercise their discretion on every subject which came before them. But was it nothing that they came with the badge of servitude, which rendered all their actions suspicious, and made their abilities worse than useless, and often presented the spectacle of an Aristocrat doing the drudgery of a Sycophant.—(Hear, hear.)—He believed, from all the inquiries he had made, that the places which, under the old system, must be contested at an expense of £18,000, would, under the new, be carried for £1,500, and that Manchester could be contested for the market price of Old Sarum.—(Hear, hear.)—He was not insensible to the excitement which prevailed, not to the danger which the rejection of the last Bill had so much increased. Whenever there was great excitement there would be some extravagance. The contests of the Reformation had given birth to the Anabaptists. The opponents of Star Chamber prosecutions, and the levying of ship-money, had raised up those who overthrew the monarchy; and no one could deny, that, at the present hour, the agitation of the Reform question had brought into action a set of men, whose opinions were at variance with all government, all law, and all order—whose doctrines, if carried into effect, would be a greater curse to the country than a foreign conquest, and which must, in their working, sweep away arts, commerce, manufactures, and science, in one common ruin.—(Hear, hear.)—Much had been said of the extravagance of the expectations of the people,



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*Three o'Clock.*—Consols remain at 83¾.  
We have received by the packet-ship *Britannia*, in  
seventeen days from New York, Papers to the 1st inst.



CHRISTMAS CHEER.  
English Pastry-Cook, 36, rue de Rivoli, begs leave to  
bake every article of the best quality may be had  
PLUM PUDDINGS, MINCE PIES, PLUM AND  
CAKES, MOCK TURKISH SOUP, &c., likewise  
Biscuits, Cakes, Preserves, Jellies, &c.,  
order punctually attended to.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.  
English Pastry-Cook and Biscuit Baker, No. 4, rue  
du Commerce, begs leave to inform that he has  
in stock Cakes, all kinds of French and English  
Breads, and Mock Turtle Soup, &c.

ROYAL LOTTERY OF FRANCE.  
TO SPECULATORS.  
Tables for simple and fixed EXTRAITS, limited  
signs, as proved by experience from the year 1800, when  
the Lottery was re-established, will be communicated by M. Le  
Comptroller, who will attend to letters post-paid.

HORTICULTURE.  
Proprietor of the NURSERY-GARDEN on the Route  
de St. Denis, near Paris, begs leave to inform the  
public, and more particularly those who take delight  
in the Rose, that he has in the course of his  
long and extensive foreign connections, secured  
the most numerous and varied collection of this admi-  
rable flower in all Europe. Upwards of 200  
varieties are in his possession, and he is enabled to  
supply to any distance, making no charge for  
transportation. The Catalogue of his Establish-  
ment, published in the Cultivation of the Rose,  
Hazard, Printer, 7, rue de l'Eperon St. Andrieu.

Mr. Thomas Dowde, an Englishman, Pro-  
fessor of Latin, and Mathematics, who has had much expe-  
rience in teaching the English Language, and  
his Lodgings or in Private Families, N.B. The  
Master, &c. (Maitre, &c.) in the Royal  
Library, Paris. Address M. Monod's English Reading  
School, No. 79, Rue.

E. PETRACCHI, late Restaurateur of the  
Café de la Paix, who has recently  
opened a new and handsome establishment,  
situated in the Rue de la Paix, near the  
Hotel de la Paix, served at half-price five  
times a week.

ANTHONY RUSSELL, 11, rue Neuve des  
Capucines, at the Warehouse, on 1st floor, Gentlemen will  
find Dress Coats of best Cloth at 10fr., 12fr., 14fr., 16fr.,  
18fr., 20fr., 22fr., 24fr., 26fr., 28fr., 30fr., 32fr., 34fr., 36fr.,  
38fr., 40fr., 42fr., 44fr., 46fr., 48fr., 50fr., 52fr., 54fr., 56fr.,  
58fr., 60fr., 62fr., 64fr., 66fr., 68fr., 70fr., 72fr., 74fr., 76fr.,  
78fr., 80fr., 82fr., 84fr., 86fr., 88fr., 90fr., 92fr., 94fr., 96fr.,  
98fr., 100fr., 102fr., 104fr., 106fr., 108fr., 110fr., 112fr., 114fr.,  
116fr., 118fr., 120fr., 122fr., 124fr., 126fr., 128fr., 130fr., 132fr.,  
134fr., 136fr., 138fr., 140fr., 142fr., 144fr., 146fr., 148fr., 150fr.,  
152fr., 154fr., 156fr., 158fr., 160fr., 162fr., 164fr., 166fr., 168fr.,  
170fr., 172fr., 174fr., 176fr., 178fr., 180fr., 182fr., 184fr., 186fr.,  
188fr., 190fr., 192fr., 194fr., 196fr., 198fr., 200fr., 202fr., 204fr.,  
206fr., 208fr., 210fr., 212fr., 214fr., 216fr., 218fr., 220fr., 222fr.,  
224fr., 226fr., 228fr., 230fr., 232fr., 234fr., 236fr., 238fr., 240fr.,  
242fr., 244fr., 246fr., 248fr., 250fr., 252fr., 254fr., 256fr., 258fr.,  
260fr., 262fr., 264fr., 266fr., 268fr., 270fr., 272fr., 274fr., 276fr.,  
278fr., 280fr., 282fr., 284fr., 286fr., 288fr., 290fr., 292fr., 294fr.,  
296fr., 298fr., 300fr., 302fr., 304fr., 306fr., 308fr., 310fr., 312fr.,  
314fr., 316fr., 318fr., 320fr., 322fr., 324fr., 326fr., 328fr., 330fr.,  
332fr., 334fr., 336fr., 338fr., 340fr., 342fr., 344fr., 346fr., 348fr.,  
350fr., 352fr., 354fr., 356fr., 358fr., 360fr., 362fr., 364fr., 366fr.,  
368fr., 370fr., 372fr., 374fr., 376fr., 378fr., 380fr., 382fr., 384fr.,  
386fr., 388fr., 390fr., 392fr., 394fr., 396fr., 398fr., 400fr., 402fr.,  
404fr., 406fr., 408fr., 410fr., 412fr., 414fr., 416fr., 418fr., 420fr.,  
422fr., 424fr., 426fr., 428fr., 430fr., 432fr., 434fr., 436fr., 438fr.,  
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584fr., 586fr., 588fr., 590fr., 592fr., 594fr., 596fr., 598fr., 600fr.,  
602fr., 604fr., 606fr., 608fr., 610fr., 612fr., 614fr., 616fr., 618fr.,  
620fr., 622fr., 624fr., 626fr., 628fr., 630fr., 632fr., 634fr., 636fr.,  
638fr., 640fr., 642fr., 644fr., 646fr., 648fr., 650fr., 652fr., 654fr.,  
656fr., 658fr., 660fr., 662fr., 664fr., 666fr., 668fr., 670fr., 672fr.,  
674fr., 676fr., 678fr., 680fr., 682fr., 684fr., 686fr., 688fr., 690fr.,  
692fr., 694fr., 696fr., 698fr., 700fr., 702fr., 704fr., 706fr., 708fr.,  
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English (Tailor, from Stultz's, London), in  
the thanks for the kind patronage he has re-  
sidence in the rue Capartins, endures the  
forming his Friends and the Public, that he has  
to No. 20, rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, where  
and merit their continued support.

LE GENANT, J. A. GALIGNANI,  
Delaforest (Morival), 34, rue des Bons Enfans,

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# Galignani's Messenger.

PUBLISHED AT SIX O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, No. 18, RUE VIVIENNE.

AN AFTERNOON EDITION ALSO APPEARS AT TWO O'CLOCK.

Containing under the head LATEST INTELLIGENCE all the news received down to the moment of going to press, thus anticipating the Morning Papers by TWENTY-FOUR HOURS; it is forwarded the same day to Foreign and Provincial Subscribers, and also to those in Paris who may desire it instead of the Morning Publication.

N.° 5238.

PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1831.

London and Paris

OBSERVER,

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and the Fine Arts;

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PRICE 10 SOUS.

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23, 1831.

(Received by Estafette.)

A Correspondent tells us that we committed a mis-  
take on Wednesday, in stating that the Five Powers of  
the Conference of London had ratified the treaty of  
separation of Belgium and Holland.—[Vide an article in  
the second column of Saturday's MESSANGER.]—We be-  
lieve that there is no mistake in the case; and we  
should think it a cutting satire on the Courts to which  
the Plenipotentiaries belong, to suppose that they  
could by possibility disavow what was done by their  
ablest and most faithful Plenipotentiaries in their name,  
and by their instructions. England and France, we  
know, have formally ratified the treaty. The reports  
of the ratification by Prussia and Austria have been so  
universally stated, and are so generally believed, that  
we have entertained no doubt on the subject. The ra-  
tification of Russia, we are aware, has not yet been  
received, because, according to one party, the Emperor  
is in his distant capital of Moscow, or, because, accord-  
ing to another, his Majesty still dreams of a western ex-  
pedition, to set us all politically right in this barbarous  
part of the world. Such a drawback on the late treaty does  
not alter our reasonings or deductions in one instance.  
The Five Powers have made a treaty with the King of  
Belgium by their authorised Plenipotentiaries. Two of  
them, according to official declarations, and four of  
them, according to general information and belief,  
have ratified that treaty. The ratification of a fifth  
is believed certain, though for the present postponed,  
because the treaty was agreed to by two of its most  
ablest Plenipotentiaries; one of them (Count Matus-  
chewitz) specially appointed to conduct the negotia-  
tion. We therefore thought ourselves warranted in  
considering the London treaty of separation "as part  
of the public law of Europe," and of deducing from it  
all the inferences which we drew in our remarks of  
Wednesday.—(TIMES.)

The Times was right in assuming that Russia would  
ratify the treaty between Belgium and Holland, as both  
her Ambassadors acted upon instructions derived di-  
rectly from the Russian Court. The assertion of the  
French ministerial papers, that sufficient time has not  
elapsed to receive the Emperor's answer, is absurd. If  
he had replied immediately, as he would have done if  
there had been a cordial desire on his part to confirm  
the decision of the Conference, his answer would have  
reached this country nearly a fortnight ago. The truth  
is, that the Russian Cabinet, immediately after having  
received an account of the decision of the Conference,  
entered into communication with more than one other  
Continental Cabinet on the subject, and it was well  
understood in St. Petersburg that the answer of the  
Emperor was to be delayed until the result of such  
communication could be known. It is more than prob-  
able that, in two instances, the Emperor has already  
received proof of the uselessness of resistance to the  
decision of the Conference; and he may, therefore,  
have made up his mind to yield to circumstances for a  
time; but our impression is, that he will withhold  
the formal ratification of the Treaty as long as he can  
do so under any plausible pretext of delay.—(COURIER.)

The Handelsblad (a Dutch Paper), states that the  
Emperor Nicholas has resolved, first, not to ratify the  
Belgian treaty of peace, and not to permit other Powers  
to interfere further. So the Emperor Nicholas has  
resolved on all this! Really he is a most wonderful  
despot! But will his resolutions be attended to? We  
rather think not? It is impossible that two such Powers  
as France and England, who united are a match,  
and more than a match for all Europe, can allow them-  
selves to be bullied out of the field of interference by  
the bluster of a semi-barbarous Russian Czar. An Im-  
perial Ukase may create a sensation in Poland; in  
France and England, it will only afford food for con-  
tempt and ridicule. With all its vaunted military re-  
sources, aided by the enfeebled and distracted condi-  
tion of Turkey, it took Russia not less than two cam-  
paigns to wrest even the sorriest advantage from the  
Sublime Porte; and as for its late achievements in Poland  
we have seen what a long and triumphant stand a  
handful of brave men were enabled to make against  
ukases, manifestoes, and even the flower of the Rus-  
sian military. Well then may England and France  
laugh at the Emperor's resolutions.—(STANDARD.)

Our attention has been called to the journey of our  
Vice-President of the Board of Trade to France, for  
the supposed purpose of persuading the French Gov-  
ernment to enter into a more liberal system of trade  
with this country. It should be recollected that we, in  
our unbounded liberality, have granted to France cer-  
tain valuable privileges with regard to the admission of  
French goods into England, under the idea that our  
neighbour would return the compliment. After several  
years of trial, however, she has shown no disposition  
to do this, and therefore the true policy of our Govern-  
ment would have been to have peremptorily threatened  
to withdraw these privileges, providing she did not  
grant the required reciprocity; but instead of doing  
this—instead of demanding, like independent men, that  
which is our due—Mr. P. Thomson goes over to  
France to fawn upon and flatter those whom he ought  
to have beard—to beg that as a favour which he ought  
to have demanded as a right. Upon the lowest calcula-  
tion, we are informed by an intelligent Frenchman that  
there is at this time a commercial annual balance of 50  
millions of francs, in her trade with this country, in fa-  
vour of France, and, of course, against England, in ad-  
dition to which there are at least 200 millions of francs

expended annually by British residents in, and visitors  
to, that country. These sums amount to the enormous  
total of ten millions sterling. Allowing, however,  
that this is an exaggerated calculation, there can be  
no doubt that the balance is enormously against us.  
In reference to this subject, a correspondent observes,  
"As we are on the right side, it would be much more  
advantageous that such a question should at once be  
settled in a decisive manner; and the shortest way, in  
my opinion is, that without a satisfactory compensa-  
tion in some mode or another, a short term of about  
three months should be given, after which we should,  
on our part, establish every thing in relation to French  
commerce upon a system of perfect reciprocity. We  
think, moreover, that such a measure would materially  
assist the French Ministry, as in that case they would  
be compelled to look to general and not individual in-  
terests." See what we get by truckling to foreign  
Powers! Russia, that is under the greatest obligations  
to this country—Russia, which we prevented from be-  
coming a prey to Napoleon—Russia, to which we vol-  
untarily yielded most important commercial advan-  
tages—even Russia, so far from showing a disposition  
to do us justice, has, from time to time, increased the  
duties on our goods to a degree amounting almost to a  
prohibition, and now has crowned the whole by laying  
on an additional duty of twelve and a half per cent. But  
this has been the line of policy adopted by every  
country to which we have made concessions. As we  
have relaxed our system, they have rendered more se-  
vere theirs. They have, in fact, taken up those pro-  
tecting principles which we have laid down. As we  
have relaxed our hold of those weapons which, for cen-  
turies, formed the impregnable bulwark of England,  
they have greedily seized upon them, and now laugh, as  
well they may, at our folly.—(HERALD.)

We can assure the Herald that there has been none  
of the fawning which he supposes to have been be-  
stowed upon the French. As to the Russian affair, we  
know that it has excited great surprise in our Cabinet,  
not unmixcd perhaps with a little anger. It is said  
that an illustrious Personage, when informed of the  
peculiar mark of distinction conferred on British com-  
merce by the Russian Cabinet (1), made use of an ex-  
clamation which was characteristic of his truly British  
mind.—(COURIER.)

The French papers again assert that the refusal of  
the Emperor of Russia to ratify the proceedings of the  
Conference has reached Paris. We repeat that we  
have the strongest reason for believing that there is not  
a word of truth in the assertion.—(GLOBE.)

From the report of the discussion in the Chamber of  
Deputies on Tuesday, relative to Lyons, it is evident  
that although the President of the Council, in point of  
argument, has a great advantage over his opponents,  
there is a turbulent spirit at work in the Chamber, as  
well as out of doors, which threatens unpleasant con-  
sequences. This is much to be regretted, for it would  
be unfair not to admit that the conduct of the present  
Ministry in France has been such as the friends of or-  
der ought to admire; and that, with proper support,  
they would be able to place the new institutions upon  
a basis to resist the shocks of Republicans within, or  
the attempts of the enemies of freedom from without.  
The character of the Opposition in the French Cham-  
ber is a necessary consequence of the limited extent of  
elective rights in France. If the number of electors,  
as compared with that of the population, was not so  
limited, the Chamber would not be composed, as it  
now is, of three classes—1st, the partisans of Minis-  
ters, be they who they may; 2d, the independent  
party, consisting chiefly of *petits notaires de village*,  
and others of narrow views and information, returned  
by the landed aristocracy; 3d, the ultra-Liberals or  
Republicans, who obtain seats through their reputa-  
tion for eloquence and general talent, and who have  
the votes of many of the conservative party, in order  
to counteract the influence of the Ministerial side. If  
the number of electors were double or treble, as it  
ought to be, the intellectual influence in the choice of  
Deputies would be much greater, and the majority of  
the Chamber would always vote for or against the Gov-  
ernment, not in obedience to the wishes of a few  
electors, but to those of a large body, including not  
only the wealth, but also the intellect of the nation at  
large. A Paris correspondent informs us that the ex-  
posed of M. Hennequin, in the affair of the Duke de  
Bourbon's will, has caused a sensation unfavourable to  
the King, who is reproached with having compromised  
the dignity and honour of his station by his connexion  
with the scheme of Madame de Feuchères to induce  
the Duke de Bourbon to bequeath the bulk of his prop-  
erty to one of the King's sons. The defence to the  
charge will probably place the matter in a new light;  
but we are not surprised that in Paris, where the eco-  
nomical habits of Louis Philip, and his reported eager-  
ness to amass wealth, have occasioned so many sar-  
casms, the political enemies of the new system should  
have laid hold of the present affair as one highly fa-  
vourable for attack. It is certainly unfortunate that  
the King should ever have sanctioned such an agent as  
Madame de Feuchères, in an attempt to add to the  
wealth of his family; although the act itself was, per-  
haps, justifiable in every other respect.—(COURIER.)

The Report of the General Committee charged to ex-  
amine the project for the modification of the Peerage in  
the French Chamber of Peers, is a document which  
our own may study with no small advantage in their  
pause upon the policy of risking all for the maintenance  
(1) We have before stated that the duties alluded to are gen-  
eral.—EDITOR OF MESSANGER.

of an untenable position. Our readers will not fail to  
remark the party puerility exhibited in the Chamber of  
Deputies on the subject of Lyons. The discussions on  
this subject exhibit at once the strength and weakness  
of the French Ministry, their strength as respects the  
Chamber, and their weakness in an imperative neces-  
sity to reply to a series of cavil concocted in so finely a  
party spirit.—(GLOBE.)

He would be a lucky man, indeed, who could please  
all parties, particularly in Ireland. Mr. Stanley is not  
that man. All the Irish Papers, except those which  
are the uniform supporters of the Government, are dis-  
satisfied with one point or other of his plan for amend-  
ing the Tithe System; but, perhaps, this mutual dis-  
satisfaction is the best proof that Mr. Stanley has taken  
a proper course. The Dublin M. Register says:—

"We anticipate no good from the appointment of  
the Committee on the Tithe Question. It will find it  
difficult to come to a decision, and when the decision  
is made, there is little chance that it will be such a one  
as will meet the public wishes on this important sub-  
ject. This Whig Ministry are by no means so con-  
siderate to the Catholic portion of the public as some of  
their predecessors. We remember reading a speech  
of Mr. Peel's, in which he declared his opinion that  
the burden of the Protestant Church should be thrown  
exclusively on the Protestant proprietary. There is  
nothing so fair as this to be found in Mr. Stanley's  
speech, or in any speech spoken on the Ministerial side  
of the House on Thursday night. The anomaly of the  
Irish Tithe System is not so much that it makes all  
sects contribute to the support of the Clergy of one, as  
that it burdens the public with an establishment of  
enormous and most unnecessary magnitude. There  
are counties in which two or three Parsons would dis-  
charge all the duty for which twenty or thirty receive  
salaries averaging, perhaps, from £800 to £1,000 a  
year. The episcopal office is quite a sinecure out of  
the Catholic Church. Sir W. Petty imagined that one  
Bishop would suffice for all Ireland. Does any reason-  
able or unprejudiced person believe that more, at  
the utmost, than one for each province is necessary?  
Of course there is no suggestion in the debate from  
which it can be inferred that the establishment would  
appear too great for the taste of the Whig Government,  
if it consisted even of forty Bishops. The Committee  
is composed exclusively of Protestants—an insult to the  
Catholic Members of the House, which has the merit  
of being quite gratuitous."

Our contemporary would be reasonable in his an-  
ticipations of an unsatisfactory result to the labours of  
the Committee, if Committees were now-a-days what  
they used to be in former times, when they were a  
convenient way of adjourning the consideration of a  
question with a view of not considering it at all; but  
these are times for action, and Committees do really  
act. As to what he says about the mode in which the  
Committee is composed, we must say that, if there be  
no Catholic upon it, the circumstance must be attrib-  
uted to pure accident. Had there been the slightest  
wish to deceive the public by a show of liberality,  
without the intention of doing good, it would have  
been very easy to put upon the Committee a number  
of Catholics corresponding with the number of Catho-  
lics as compared with that of Protestants in the House  
of Commons; and then, although from their minority  
the Catholics could not have hoped to produce any  
effect upon the Committee at large, the Government  
would have had the advantage of a show of impar-  
tiality, which from design they would not have, and  
from accident they have not. We differ from our Irish  
contemporary entirely as to the probable result of the  
labours of the Committee. The state of Ireland—the  
independent character of the House of Commons—the  
feelings of the people of England in favour of Ireland—  
are guarantees for the impartial consideration of the  
great question entrusted to the Committee, and for  
such a recommendation to the House of Commons as  
may be consistent with the trust confided to their  
charge.—(COURIER.)

STOCK EXCHANGE, DEC. 22, Twelve o'Clock. — Con-  
sols continue dull; they opened at 83½; they are now  
83½.

Two o'Clock. — Consols are unvaried. Foreign  
Stock are—Russian, 99 99½; Portuguese, 49½ 50½;  
Dutch, 42½ 43½; French Three per Cents, 68½.—  
The other securities are as yesterday; scarcely a bar-  
gan has been made.

Three o'Clock.—Consols 83½.  
DECEMBER 23, Twelve o'Clock. — Consols opened  
this morning at 83½ 84, but an impulse which was  
given by the arrival of Mr. Rothschild from the Con-  
tinent, where he has taken the Belgian Loan, caused  
them to rise to 84½ 85.

Two o'Clock.—Consols for Account remain unvar-  
ied. In the Foreign Market, Dutch Stock is 42½;  
French 5 per Cents, 97; do. 3 per Cents, 68½; Rus-  
sian, 99½ 100; Spanish, 14½ 15½; Portuguese, 49½;  
Danish, 60½; Greek, 25 25½; Brazilian, 44; Mexican,  
35½ 36½; Chilean, 17½ 18½; Columbian, 12 13;  
Peruvian, 11 12.

Three o'Clock.—Consols for Account, 84½.  
Lisbon Gazettes have been received to the 6th inst.  
They state that Don Miguel is essaying the milder acts  
of Government, and endeavouring to conciliate his  
subjects into a resitence to the threatened invaders.—  
The Miguelite Gazette is quite learned in its exposition  
of the British law, and gives long extracts of the 59th  
of Geo. III., against recanting in this country for for-  
eign service. It also announces the breaking up in  
the Isle of Dogs of the first division of the expeditionary  
armament against Portugal. It does not appear that  
any attempt has been yet made to raise contributions

towards the forced loan from the British subjects re-  
siding in Portugal. They were, however, rigidly en-  
forced with respect to natives, and the impst had ex-  
cited, as may be supposed, great dissatisfaction among  
those upon whom the exactions have been made.—  
(COURIER.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury had an interview  
with Earl Grey on Tuesday, previous to the departure  
of the Noble Earl for East Sheen.—(GLOBE.)

Sir Hudson Lowe, Lieutenant Governor of Ceylon,  
arrived in town on Tuesday. Sir Hudson attended  
on Wednesday at the Colonial Office, and had an in-  
terview with Lord Goderich.—(GLOBE.)

Dispatches have been received from our Ambassador  
at the Hague. The Dutch Government had expressed  
itself perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the King  
of the Belgians relative to the momentary act of aggres-  
sion upon the part of the Belgians.—(COURIER.)

Mr. Rothschild and his Lady have arrived in town  
from Calais, Mr. R. having negotiated the Belgic loan.  
A meeting of several French capitalists took place in  
that town with that gentleman, and they were engaged  
nearly a week in deliberation. As all the parties pre-  
sent are well known to be deeply concerned in loans  
to the different continental Powers, their discussions  
are presumed to have related to the best mode of main-  
taining the credit of those already entered into, and  
also to the expediency of embarking in further opera-  
tions of the same kind. The capitalists in question had  
obviously a strong motive for concluding the contract  
with Belgium, provided tolerably favourable terms  
could be obtained, as it would be received by the mo-  
nied interest throughout Europe as a pledge at least of  
their belief in the preservation of peace, and hence add  
greatly to the value of every other description of Euro-  
pean stock. Whether they will succeed, however, in  
reviving here the mania for foreign loans, is extremely  
doubtful, but their prospects of a market among the  
cities of the Continent are, it is said, much more fa-  
vourable. The accumulation of wealth throughout  
Europe is going on much more rapidly than in former  
periods, through the extension of trade and manufac-  
tures; and the means of employing such accumulation,  
whether on Government securities or otherwise, are  
daily increasing in demand. Mr. Rothschild did not,  
it seems, visit Brussels at all, as was stated.—(HERALD.)

The Times gives the following notice of the late at-  
tempt to get up a tumult at Paris. The students, young  
gentlemen who have no mean opinion of themselves,  
would be much annoyed at finding themselves thus  
described:—"We have received accounts of some  
trifling disturbances at Paris. They seem chiefly ex-  
cited by hawkers and giddy boys."—(British Traveler.)

The departure of Sir Frederick Lamb, on his Em-  
bassy to the Court of Vienna, is delayed, from the  
continuance of cholera in that capital.—(CHRONICLE.)

The deputation from Mauritius to England has ob-  
tained its object. That island is to have an open Coun-  
cil, under the sanction of the Crown, taxes and expen-  
ditures will be diminished, and all monopoly abolished.  
A charter has been obtained for establishing a bank,  
with a capital of £100,000. Forty thousand pounds  
in specie is going from England for that bank. All  
this shows what perseverance and union can do.—  
(HERALD.)

We understand that the appointments of official as-  
signees of bankruptcy have been made by the gentle-  
men entrusted by the Lord Chancellor for that purpose.  
The list is not yet published, but has been sent to the  
Chancellor, under the seal of the Governor of the Bank,  
for his confirmation. We have obtained the names of  
some of the Gentlemen who have been selected, which  
we believe will be found correct. It is stated in a con-  
temporary, as a reproach, that some of the parties  
appointed are near relations of those who appointed  
them. We say why not, provided they are fit per-  
sons? However, as far as our list goes, there are but  
two in that predicament; viz. Mr. M. A. Goldsmid,  
formerly a partner in the house of Eliason and Neplews,  
one of the first establishments in London, who was  
understood to have retired with a moderate fortune  
upon the death of Mr. Eliason; and Mr. Whitmore,  
who has been long known and respected as a man of  
business at Lloyd's Coffee House. The following is  
the list we have been enabled to obtain:—Mr. Waith-  
man (a son of the Alderman); Mr. Graham, Mr. G.  
Lackington (formerly the bookseller in Finsbury-  
square); Mr. Abbott (Secretary to the Silk Company,  
and much employed in Government accounts); Mr. J.  
Lowe (Professor at the King's College; Mr. Patrick  
Johnson; Mr. Cazenove (late of the firm of Cazenove  
and Co.); Mr. Whitmore (of Lloyd's); Mr. D. Cannon  
(of the Stock Exchange); Mr. Richener (the account-  
ant); Mr. Wharton; Mr. Gibson (of Lloyd's); Mr. M.  
A. Goldsmid, Messrs. E. Edwards, Groom, and Charles  
Turner; Mr. Green (of the house of Green and Wal-  
ford); Mr. Pearson (formerly of the house of Samson  
Batard); and Mr. Adams (the accountant).—(COURIER.)

It was yesterday stated that a meeting took place at  
the India House, but we were obliged to go to press  
before the termination of the proceedings. After our  
reporter left, Mr. Poynder rose to recommend to the  
Court of Proprietors more extensive episcopal estab-  
lishments in India. The Learned Gentleman, after ad-  
verting to the fact of four Bishops having died, within  
a comparatively short time after their appointment to  
India, pointed out the necessity of having an increased  
episcopal establishment.—Mr. Lewen seconded the  
motion.—Mr. Hume objected to it, as he saw a neces-  
sity for any addition to the ecclesiastical establishment  
in India.—Sir C. Forbes opposed the motion, not on  
the ground of the state of the Company's finances,  
which were in a flourishing condition; as he under-  
stood, there were in the Company's possession some  
8,000,000 or 10,000,000 of money, and that it was in-







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Commodious Apartments are appropriated at the Hotel in London, for the reception of Passengers arriving direct, where their baggage is examined without delay.

Information of Mr. March, Agent to the General Steam Navigation Company, Paris, rue Castiglione, No. 8 (Estate, House, and furniture, who forwards Goods and Luggage to England and Scotland) Messrs. Galignani, rue Vivienne, No. 8, (Agents, Calais); Clapman, DUNKERQUE; Croire, BOTTONGNE; Barry, BAUSSE; St. Pierre, OSTERKOPF, and at No. 69, La rue St. Pierre, London.  
We respectfully inform our Friends and Acquaintance that we have changed our residence from the rue de la Harpe, No. 41, rue Chancellerie, where from the superintendence of her House, and the number of her family, with a view to the convenience of her friends, she has removed to the rue de la Harpe, No. 41, rue Chancellerie, where from the superintendence of her House, and the number of her family, with a view to the convenience of her friends, she has removed to the rue de la Harpe, No. 41, rue Chancellerie.

**OLD BOTTLED PORT AND SHERRY,**  
J. Champeaux, Saint George, Brandy, Rum, &c. &c.  
**R AND CO. WINE-MERCHANTS,**  
Augustin, 55, rue de la Harpe, au 1er, au 2nd, au 3rd, au 4th, au 5th, au 6th, au 7th, au 8th, au 9th, au 10th, au 11th, au 12th, au 13th, au 14th, au 15th, au 16th, au 17th, au 18th, au 19th, au 20th, au 21st, au 22nd, au 23rd, au 24th, au 25th, au 26th, au 27th, au 28th, au 29th, au 30th, au 31st, au 32nd, au 33rd, au 34th, au 35th, au 36th, au 37th, au 38th, au 39th, au 40th, au 41st, au 42nd, au 43rd, au 44th, au 45th, au 46th, au 47th, au 48th, au 49th, au 50th, au 51st, au 52nd, au 53rd, au 54th, au 55th, au 56th, au 57th, au 58th, au 59th, au 60th, au 61st, au 62nd, au 63rd, au 64th, au 65th, au 66th, au 67th, au 68th, au 69th, au 70th, au 71st, au 72nd, au 73rd, au 74th, au 75th, au 76th, au 77th, au 78th, au 79th, au 80th, au 81st, au 82nd, au 83rd, au 84th, au 85th, au 86th, au 87th, au 88th, au 89th, au 90th, au 91st, au 92nd, au 93rd, au 94th, au 95th, au 96th, au 97th, au 98th, au 99th, au 100th, au 101st, au 102nd, au 103rd, au 104th, au 105th, au 106th, au 107th, au 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# VERTISEMENTS.

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by Auction, This Day and To-morrow,  
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sive Vineyards in the Bordeaux country, com-  
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ither a very handsome Pair of Dapple  
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N.° 5241.

PARIS. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1831.

PRICE 10 SOUS.

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26, 1831.

(Received by Estafette.)

The merciless slaughter, which is stated to have been committed in cold blood the other day, under the orders of the pious Nero of Spain, upon the unfortunate Torrijos and his ill-fated followers, affords an additional proof to the many that have recently occurred of the exterminating vigour upon which modern despotism relies for the enforcement of its doctrines and the establishment of its power. There is one version given of this affair, which we could wish, for the honour of our own country, was not true. It is stated, that the refugees, being compelled by the authorities to leave Gibraltar, embarked on board two small French vessels, bound to France; but the Spanish Government, which had long watched all their motions, ordered its Custom House vessels to pursue and drive them on the Spanish coast. The French vessels perceiving, but too late, this infamous plan, in vain hoisted the tri-coloured flag, protested that they were bound to France; that they had no hostile project against Spain; and had no passengers but some unarmed individuals. They were obliged to land their passengers, who were instantly made prisoners. If this account be true, the whole case presents a most audacious insult to the flag of France, as well as an unheard-of violation of the rights of humanity and the law of nations. But how came our own authorities at Gibraltar to compel the unfortunate refugees to embark, under the circumstances stated, and thereby rush into the nets which the enemy had spread for their lives? We hope this part of the tragic tale will prove untrue; but, at all events, it is a case that ought to be inquired into in Parliament, more especially as it appears that a British subject has been put to death. We perceive that even the official account from the *Madrid Gazette*, acquits the unfortunate Liberals of having landed in Spain in consequence of any preconcerted plan; and expressly admits that they were compelled to leave Gibraltar, and that they were pursued and driven on shore by the coast guard of Spanish vessels. Thus the Spanish authorities themselves forced the refugees to land, for the purpose of having a pretext for slaughtering them. The hoisting of the tri-coloured flag, admitted by the official account, tallies with the account we have above alluded to, and there is no doubt they hoisted that flag, not in defiance, but for protection—why else should they hoist the French flag in Spain, where it has never been popular? Whether they cried "*Vive la Liberté*?" or not, we cannot tell, but it is not likely that, in their destitute condition, they cried out for any thing but the mercy that was denied them. If this statement be true, a British subject has been most foully murdered; and, if so, we hope our Government will not any longer, like that of France, truckle and crouch to the tyrant, who, by the wanton sacrifice of a British subject—of one who was under the protection of his allegiance to the British Crown—has inflicted upon the Government and the people of England the outrageous insult of a coward ferocity. If the reported assassination of Mr. Boyd be true, and if the wounded honour of the country be not vindicated in an exemplary manner, the character of England must sink to the deep and degraded humiliation to which the *juste milieu* policy of the French Cabinet has reduced the French nation. But we shall wait for more authentic information, promising that, when we shall have possession of the whole of the facts we will not desert a subject in which the honour, the character, and the interests of England, are so seriously involved.—(HERALD.)

Without entering into the arguments of the *Herald*, we shall merely say, that if the execution of a British subject by the Authorities in Spain has not been strictly legal, Ferdinand owes to this country, and must pay it, a signal reparation. Upon that subject, however, we shall be enabled to express a decided opinion when the whole facts of the case are in our possession. A private letter from Gibraltar, speaking on the subject, says:—"The poor fellows were thoroughly betrayed, and their deaths cost the Spanish Government 10,000 dollars."—(COURIER.)

It has been insinuated that General Torrijos and his unfortunate companions were compelled to quit Gibraltar by the severe police exercised in that fortress against refugees from Spain. Nothing can be more unfounded than this statement; so far from the Constitutionists who have perished at Malaga having been driven from Gibraltar by the harsh proceedings of the Governor of that place, they were repeatedly assured by him that they might have passports and protection from the English Government to any ports except a Spanish one. The unfortunate party that sailed for Malaga quitted the Bay of Gibraltar without the knowledge of the Governor, and it was not till next morning that he was informed of their departure by the Spanish Consul, one of the agents employed to allure them to destruction. They had intended to have sailed for Algiers, when two Spanish officers came to them from Malaga with assurances that the troops quartered in that neighbourhood were so much dissatisfied with the government of Ferdinand that they were ready to join the Constitutional party. A place of rendezvous was appointed to which the emigrants were to repair, and to be then joined by the soldiers. Trusting to these assurances, Torrijos and his companions embarked in the night and sailed to the place of their destination, on approaching which they were pursued by a Spanish guarda costa, and compelled to disembark at some distance from the place appointed. On landing they proceeded to the farm-house where they were to be

joined by the soldiers, and arrived there in safety after having made a tour round the town. They found the place as they suspected uninhabited, and when they saw troops advancing towards them, they conceived it was the regiments that were to join them, and had no suspicion of the fraud practised against them till they were surrounded and made prisoners. They were immediately tried by a Court-martial and condemned to be shot. Ferdinand confirmed the sentence, which was carried into execution the following Sunday at ten o'clock. Time has been when Englishmen could not have expressed the full measure of their indignation at conduct base and treacherous like this on the part of other Governments, for their own did not scruple to use similar means of entrapping the unwary. That time is gone by, never, we trust, to return. Let us hope that the period is not far distant when in no country under Heaven men will be allowed to exercise dominion over others who shall be at once so weak and so wicked as to attempt to preserve their own power by means which, if adopted by a man in private life, would cause every man of sense and honour to detest and avoid him. It was the system of Venice, and more or less of all Italy. What is the present state of Venice and of Italy.—(GLOBE.)

Various readings are in circulation as to the plan of campaign agreed upon by the Tories. They will not oppose the Bill in bulk, but in piecemeal. We believe it. They will not attempt what might scare their more timid followers, and insult the nation, as well as assault it, openly; they will therefore probably let the second reading pass in the House of Lords. The clauses in Committee they will not let pass. They will nibble, and eat away, and undermine, and thus destroy a policy in which timid and cunning men may be found to abet them, because there is no daring or peril on the face of it. But it is not the less undoubted that the Reform Bill may be effectually ruined, for a season, by such artifices; and we act the part of friends in assuring the King and Ministers, beforehand, that the British nation will not endure the disappointment. Peers must be made; and it must be made known immediately that there exists, what we are aware *does exist*, a determination to create them, or the present seeming repose of the public spirit—a repose proceeding from the yet undisturbed confidence of victory—will not remain much longer. As for calculations of what might or might not happen on a change of Ministry! We trouble not ourselves or our readers with them—a Tory Ministry now would be a Revolution.—Those who manoeuvre for such a project are Revolutionists of the deepest dye.—(TIMES.)

We give a report of the proceedings of the Irish National Union, from a Dublin paper, which will be read with interest. It must be now clear to the country at large, as it was to us from the first, that the proposed plan of settling the tithe question in Ireland will not give general satisfaction. At the same time, we think well of the motives which led to the appointment of the Committee, and of the probable conduct of those who have been appointed, but what are the opinions of individuals against the prejudices of millions? Instead of adjourning the consideration of an evil, the practical operation of which was daily evidenced by outrage and murder, Government should have matured a plan of its own, founded upon the recommendation of persons best acquainted with the subject, and, having made it a Cabinet question, it should have been enforced by all the means, moral and physical, which a just Government possesses. This, in our opinion, would have been the better course. It might not have pleased Mr. O'Connell—it might not have satisfied the heads of the High Church party—but if founded on principles of equity and justice, it would have had the support of all reasonable men, and would have commanded respect even from the enemies of the Government, by its promptitude and energy. We should not be at all surprised if this course should still be adopted, for two months would be sufficient to mature it in the Cabinet, whereas many fear it would be impossible to legislate upon any recommendation of the Tithe Committee during the present Session. It will be observed that Mr. O'Connell has made a furious attack on Mr. Stanley. But what Secretary for Ireland except Daniel O'Connell himself could ever please Daniel O'Connell? The Pope himself, notwithstanding all the veneration which the Great Agitator professes to feel for his Holiness, would be the object of his vituperation if he were to have the misfortune to be the Irish Lord Lieutenant or the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary. Mr. O'Connell is one of those men, who,

"In the road of constancy for ever run,  
Th' unvarying object being Number One."

Mr. O'Connell's attacks upon Mr. Stanley appear to us to be totally unconnected with public considerations; and we cannot help thinking that he has given credence to the silly story which was for some time current, that his appointment to office was prevented by Mr. Stanley. We believe that the only obstacle was Mr. O'Connell himself. If, instead of weighing the cheers of an idle throng against the approbation of men of sense, he had evinced a desire to serve his country in a proper way, and had merely stipulated for justice to Ireland without favour to the turbulent agitators who paralyse every effort that is made in her behalf, he would have been what, from his talents, he deserves to be; but what from his conduct as a politician he can never hope to be—the head and ornament of the Irish judicial bench. If, as we believe, Mr. O'Connell's ambition be placed, let him say boldly to Earl Grey that he would take office only on the conditions that the Government should use all its endeavours to ameliorate by fair and speedy means the condition of the people of Ireland—to remove the cause of religious

fends by measures founded in justice and good sense—to induce the aristocracy to attend to the wants of the labouring classes—and finally to make the social system in Ireland what it ought to be in a civilised country; and then we should see whether Earl Grey would refuse to appoint him to one of the highest judicial offices in his native land. But what is Mr. O'Connell's course? He demands the dissolution of the Union, and the destruction of the only guarantee which men of property have for the security of what they possess; and whilst he is indirectly cringing for place, he is openly agitating his country, and preparing it for revolt. How long does Mr. O'Connell think his present course can continue? He boasts of his ability to defy the Government. May not the Government make a display of its force to put him down? We earnestly entreat Mr. O'Connell to pause. We do not ask him to abandon the cause of Ireland, but to reflect what that cause really is, and to pursue a course better calculated to serve at the same time his country and himself. That something must be done for Ireland, and speedily too, we do not deny; but can or ought the Government to do what he and his brother agitators demand? Ireland is not a Belgium, heaving with indignation under injuries inflicted by a foreign State. She is, except as to the mere separation by water, part and parcel of the British Empire. The produce of her soil finds a ready market here, without being subjected to any tax which is not also imposed upon us. In our Army—in our Navy—in our Parliament—in every walk and condition of life, Irishmen have here the same rights, the same privileges with ourselves. There are no distinctions, civil or religious, between them and us. The avenues of wealth, honour, and fame, are open to the Irish as to the English, and there is no instance of the failure of worth and talent on the ground of Irish birth. Mr. O'Connell cannot deny this, and yet he seeks to destroy the bond of Union between the two countries by means as mischievous as the proposed end is base. This must not be. The wrongs of Ireland must be redressed, but the agitators must be put down by the strong power of the law.—(COURIER.)

We understand that Government are seriously contemplating a relaxation of the restriction on the currency. To what extent they wish to carry this relaxation, or in what manner it is to be effected, we have not been informed. The fact is, the question of the currency is one of great, we may say of the greatest, importance, and we are aware that it is surrounded with difficulties. However, we are quite satisfied that one of two things must be done—the currency must be greatly increased, or the taxes must be reduced to the amount of something like two-thirds. Perhaps the most foolish, and at the same time, the most mischievous act of legislation in the history of the world, was the passing of what is called Peel's Bill—a Bill which will hand down to posterity its author as one of the weakest and most superficial of men. We have been favoured with some remarks by a Correspondent on this subject, from which we make the following extracts. Our Correspondent remarks "that, in his hearing, Mr. Peel's father prophesied all the horrible effects of his Bill, adding, at the same time, '*it will, however, double my own fortune*.' In proportion," continues our Correspondent, "as real property (whether consisting of improved land, houses, canals, docks, &c.) increases, you will, I presume, admit that its representative should increase; and what is this representative but the circulating medium of a nation? Now, look to our increase of property since 1793, and tell me what proportion the circulating medium now bears to that increase, and at what expense it has been acquired. Think of the increase of the National Debt alone—from 250 to 800 millions; think of the innumerable private obligations arising out of this enormous increase; and ask yourself the simple question—how can all this be represented by a metallic currency, or by paper liable to be converted into gold at £3. 17s. 10½d. per ounce? Can common sense justify such an extravagant idea? Was not the Debt (and all private engagements, which must never be lost sight of), from 1797 to 1819, contracted in a paper currency? Is it honest—nay, is it not barbarous and inhuman—to extort the payment of it, or its interest, in a gold standard? Can we be surprised at the sufferings of the people of England when galled to such unnatural exertions? Are not all their hearts breaking in this wicked and unnatural attempt?—and will you not open their eyes to the iniquity of Mr. Peel and his mistaken followers in this tyranny? And for what, I would ask, is all this suffering? That we may boast of having a gold standard at £3. 17s. 10½d. per ounce. Gracious God, what infamy! For this we are all classes to be ground down to the earth—for this we have now to record 'that (and I say it without fear of contradiction) not one single branch of our industry is thriving; but—and this is certainly a consolation—we have obtained a metallic currency.' Ah, but I hear folks say—'Is not the distress the same all over Europe?'—Undoubtedly it is, and can it be wondered at, when, to accomplish this iniquitous measure, we have drained this same Europe of 50 millions of her specie? Can you wonder, then, at her inability to trade with us, or that she can otherwise than feel the distress, when you have destroyed the very vitals of her prosperity? What did we want with her 50 millions of gold whilst paper answered our purpose equally well? Were we simple enough to be frightened at 850 millions of debt, but not at 800? Did we feel its pressure half so much when we were spending 70 or 80 millions a-year?—and now that our expenditure is reduced to 46 millions, we are on the eve of convulsion; and why so? because our circulation was then in proportion to the excessive expenditure, and now it is totally inadequate. Of

what service is money being cheap in London? We want it in the country, with those who give employment to the people."—(HERALD.)

STOCK EXCHANGE, DECEMBER 26, Twelve o'Clock.—Consols opened at 84½, and have since declined to 84¼. There has been but little business doing.

Two o'Clock.—Consols continue heavy, the price is now 84½. In addition to the usual supply of reports of Russia and Holland, and the determination to resist the Protocols, we have a slight indisposition of his Majesty, which is, however, not believed, otherwise the fall would have been more serious. In the Foreign Market little is doing. French 5 per Cents. are 96½ 97½; 3 per Cents., 68 69; Russian is 99½ 100; Portuguese, 48½ 49½; Dutch, 42¼ 43; Spanish, 1¼ 1½; Greek, 23 24; Danish, 66½ 67; Brazilian, 4¼ 45; Mexican, 35¼ 36¼; Chilean, 17½ 18½; Columbian, 12 13; Peruvian, 11 12; the New Portuguese Loan is ½ discount; Rothschild's Belgian Loan is not yet in the Market.

Three o'Clock.—Consols are 84½. A Cabinet Council was held this day at two o'clock, which was attended by all the Ministers now in town.—(GLOBE.)

We are happy to learn that a letter has been received this morning from the Commander of Don Pedro's ship the Congress, dated Belleisle, Dec. 21, at which time she was safe and all well. He states that sixty-nine of the crew had left her, according to an understanding which existed previously to her sailing, that they should be at liberty so to do, on her arrival at Belleisle, on board the steam-boat Lord Blayney; and that from some of them landing at Jersey, the report of her loss has originated.—(COURIER.)

The following is Lord Grey's answer to a letter from Lord Ebrington, forwarding the Devon county address of confidence in the Premier. It is dated Dec. 14:—"My dear Lord—I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of to-day, with the accompanying Address from the county of Devon. Nothing could be more gratifying, both to my colleagues and myself, than so flattering an expression of the confidence and esteem of a body so numerous and so respectably composed as that which you describe. You have justly appreciated the views of the King's Government. Bound, not more by our repeated declarations, than by a conscientious opinion that nothing less than we had proposed would have the effect of producing a settlement, in which all the great interests of the country would concur, it has been our endeavour to maintain, to the full extent, all the principles of the former measure; and at the same time, when we could do so without impairing its efficacy, to introduce such alterations as appeared expedient, not only as improvements in themselves, but as tending to mitigate the hostility, or obviate the objections of our opponents."—(COURIER.)

It is said that in consequence of her Majesty's late continued ill health, the Court will return to the Castle immediately after the Christmas holidays, as the neighbourhood of the sea is not supposed to be so congenial to the Queen's constitution as the dry atmosphere of Windsor.—(Windsor Express.)

Alderman Garratt gave a farewell dinner to his friends on Friday, on resigning the Aldermanic gown.—(Spectator.)

The Duke of Buccleugh has lately visited Brighton, for the purpose of arranging the period most convenient to the King for the christening of the Duke's son and heir, to which, as before stated, their Majesties are to stand sponsors. The Noble Duke, on his arrival, dined and spent the evening at the Pavilion.—(Court Journal.)

Amongst the gay circle at Melton Mowbray during the week were the Russian Ambassador, Count Matshewitz, the Earl and Countess of Plymouth, Lord Kinnaird, Sir Harry Goodricke, Earl and Countess of Wilton, Lord Gardiner, Viscount Ingestrie, Lord R. Grosvenor, Lord and Lady E. Thynne, Lord Forester, Sir J. Musgrave, and Lord A. Stanley. It is expected that after the Christmas holidays, this fashionable winter residence will be crowded beyond all former precedent. Houses and stables are already at a premium.—(Court Journal.)

Negotiations of an amicable nature are, we understand, going on between the friends of a lady of rank and a wealthy Commoner, for a final separation.—(Court Journal.)

Lord Hotham was returned for the Borough of Leominster, on Thursday. His opponent, W. Fraser, Esq. lost the day by 20; the numbers being—Hotham, 346; Fraser, 326.—(Public Ledger.)

Government has intimated a readiness to give every support to the Clergy of Carlow, Kilkenny, Kildare, and Queen's County, in compelling payment of their legal dues. This is very proper; the denial of tithes—which pseudo-patriots are encouraging with respect to individual Clergymen, many of them most excellent persons, and all of them possessing an undoubted right of equity as well as law in what they claim—is most dishonest. The modification or abolition of tithes, if necessary and called for, is a legitimate object of pursuit; but till the law be altered and compensation provided, the existing Clergy are no more to be defrauded of their sole means of livelihood, than any other class of persons whom the law protects in the enjoyment of property, however acquired. Subscriptions are making in Ireland to enable the Clergy in the above counties to prosecute their claims. The Rev. Marcus Beresford, V. G. of the Diocese of Kilmore, has addressed the following letter to several of his brother Clergymen in the less disturbed parts of the country, in furtherance of this benevolent object:—

"My Rev. Friends and Brethren,  
"The extreme privations endured by many of our brethren in the south of Ireland are matter of public noto-



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## Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27, 1851.

(Received by Estafette.)

It is now said, that Prussia and Austria begin to waver about adhering to a treaty of the propriety of which the Northern Autocrat entertains doubts; and each party is endeavouring, at least so says report, to creep out of the agreement respecting Belgium and Holland, by declaring, that the ratification of one party was to depend on the concurrence of all. This may be a convenient doctrine for King, but it will be but little understood by common men, and least of all by those men whose commercial pursuits teach them the necessity of squaring their conduct by the rule of three. What would be said by mercantile men, if of five persons entering into a partnership, two or three were to refuse to ratify the engagements entered into in the name of the firm, on the ground that if one dissented it would excuse dissent in the rest. Were society at large to be governed by the doctrine thus laid down by the Potentates of Europe, no engagement could be binding—no contract could be safe. It would be only necessary for one rogue to say to another—“Do you refuse to pay your debts, and I will refuse to pay mine, and in our mutual refusal there will be mutual excuse. This would not do at all in ordinary affairs, but it seems that Kings and Emperors have a rule of their own, to which they expect all others to defer. We shall not now inquire into the probable conduct of Great Britain and France, supposing what we hear of the other Powers to be true. We will observe, however, that if we and the French please, we can honourably get out of the scrape into which we have been plunged by the stupid scheme of our late Ministry for winding up the affairs of Europe with a Dutch and Belgian key. We have behaved honourably throughout, and whether we chuse to quarrel with our pretended allies, or to knock them on the head, depends upon ourselves. If—there is always an if in politics—the late Ministry had taken good counsel, they would have left the Dutch and the Belgians to settle their own dispute, merely stipulating for the neutrality of the other Powers; for what have they done by taking a different course? They have only ad-journed a question of difficulty, and now they are called upon to do what they ought to have done at first. But would this be fair just now?—Holland has raised a large army, and is prepared for war. Belgium, relying on the power of the Conference, is unprepared for defence. If the Dutch invade Belgium, the Belgians must again claim assistance from the French, and then will begin the battle of the categories, of which Lafayette predicted the approach. Russia and Prussia, and perhaps Austria, must assist the Dutch, and it will be for Great Britain to decide whether she shall mingle in the affray. It will be a war of principle, or rather of non-principle against principle, and, on one hand, we may have a league of Russia, Prussia, Austria, Holland, and Spain—on the other, Great Britain and France.—There is nothing improbable in this; for the question is not merely between Holland and Belgium, but between the principles of freedom and those of despotism throughout the civilised world. We hope—sincerely hope—that the shock may be prevented; and let us recollect that, by a little more prudence, and a little more courtesy, and a little more mutual fear, we may have a little more peace. The best guarantee, however, for peace at present is, that nobody is very well prepared for a Continental war.—We have expressed our opinion of some of the Great Powers, as they are called, and well called too, for they are great in diplomacy, great in intrigue, and great in political deceit; but let us not be unjust to Holland: she has acted an honest and a consistent part; she accepted terms which were afterwards withdrawn, and she has never recognised the right of interference in the Conference since. The Belgians, too, have acted honourably throughout. Why may not these nations negotiate without the advice and dictation of their superiors? Let them do so at once. Their mutual interest is peace—their mutual advantage a close connexion in commercial and agricultural pursuits. Perhaps the best thing that could be done, for the present, would be to insist upon a six months' truce, to enable them to discuss their own affairs.—(COMMER.)

The fate of the unfortunate Spaniards who are stated to have been lately executed at Malaga has excited the utmost commiseration; but we are inclined to believe that the real circumstances of the case are widely different from some of the statements of this unhappy transaction which we have seen; and that whatever may be thought of the conduct of the Spanish Government, inveigling and afterwards executing so many persons, there is no reason whatever for imputing to the British authorities at Gibraltar any participation in, or even knowledge of the scheme, until the catastrophe had actually occurred. The facts of the case we believe to be these:—As far back as the summer of 1851, a body of Spanish Constitutionalists, at the head of whom was General Torrijos, established themselves in the fortress and bay of Gibraltar, for the purpose of hatching their designs against the government of Spain, and of having a secure point from whence they might make their descent on the neighbouring coast. Thus a regular expedition was, we understand, organised at Gibraltar, and undertaken from thence in the month of January last, against the Spanish lines near San Roque, and it is particularly notorious as having been attended with bloodshed. The Spanish Government, as was natural, is supposed to have represented strongly to our Ministers the impropriety of permitting such proceedings against a friendly Power to be carried on

in a British fortress; and the Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar accordingly received instructions to take such steps as might be practicable for removing the refugees from the garrison. From one cause or another it would appear that this object was accomplished but slowly, and owing to the difficulties of local jurisdiction, and other causes, many of the refugees, with the unfortunate Torrijos as their chief, had succeeded in concealing themselves within the limits of the garrison. To remove these people whenever it might be practicable has been the duty of the authorities of the place; but in gradually carrying this object into effect the utmost care has always been taken that their personal security should not be compromised by their removal. A large body of this description of persons were sent off in the course of this year to Malta and Algiers; but their safety in transitu from the attack of the Spanish Guarda-Costas was most completely and effectually provided for. In regard to the melancholy event which has given rise to these remarks, it appears that, in spite of the warnings which they had received from the previous activity of the local authorities, in availing themselves of fit opportunities of sending them away, and in offering to find means of transport for such as might be disposed to profit by them, a large number of refugees had assembled in the Bay at the end of the last month; but we learn from the best authority that no special steps were taken for their expulsion from thence, and that so far from the local authorities being parties to the scheme which too plainly appears to have been contrived for entrapping those unfortunate people, the Lieutenant-Governor, as we stated yesterday, was not even aware of their embarkation until after they had sailed. The ships which conveyed them were under the flags of Spain and Jerusalem, and they are said to have cleared out for Algiers.—(GLOBE.)

We some time since mentioned that communications had taken place between the Governments of this country and France, as to the possibility of extending the commercial intercourse between the two countries, by the removal of some of the restrictions which in each of them limit the importation of goods from the other. The communications on this subject have not gone so far as to justify the assertion that a commercial treaty is in progress, and, though we trust the attempt will not be altogether fruitless, we should rather consult our wishes than our judgment if we anticipated any great or speedy result. It is certainly disgraceful to both countries, since France and England are so happily placed for a beneficial intercourse with one another—while each possesses facilities for many valuable productions which are wanting to the other—that the trade between them is insignificant for the magnitude and proximity of the two countries, amounting in imports and exports to only three millions a-year.—But the “vested interests” which have been forced into existence by an erroneous policy oppose obstacles to a return to a more natural and reasonable system. One of the most absurd results of a restrictive policy, and now one of the most formidable obstacles to a wiser one, is the iron trade which has been cockered up in France. It is worth while for the friends of “protection” to contemplate it. France, like almost every other country, has some iron ore, but having very insufficient or very inconveniently placed mines of pit coal, the iron which is made there must be chiefly made by wood or charcoal, and consequently at a great expense. Still, iron is so indispensable, that if it be not admitted from abroad, it must be made, at whatever cost, at home. By heavy duties, foreign iron and manufactures of iron have been almost altogether excluded. A considerable quantity of iron is necessarily raised in France, and, no doubt, the wise patrons of a prohibitory system flatter themselves that they have called a great branch of industry into existence, and that so long as they continue to exclude foreign iron they can keep this industry alive. But what is the consequence of this protecting wisdom? In the first place, every man that uses iron—that is to say, every man who works or lives—is taxed to keep up this system; every farmer is grievously taxed on his plough, every gardener, every carpenter, on his spades and tools; the heavy machinery of iron necessary in so many manufactures is rendered ruinously expensive; the admirable skill of machinists and engineers is cramped by the dearth and often the badness of the materials and tools with which they work, and the burden of this odious and silly policy presses on all the industry of the country. Nor do the facts stop here:—wood, the general fuel in France, has always been but too expensive to the poor, and as population increases, the natural expensiveness increases. But since the iron manufacture has been raised, the cost of wood has been rapidly and terribly increased—the ravaging maws of the protected furnaces swallow up the means of comfort for hundreds of thousands of families. An artificial and growing scarcity of wood is thus created, and this scarcity contributes, in years when the crops are scanty, to give to poverty a desperation which is never known in this island. The state and consequences of the iron manufacture in France form certainly one of the most absurd and odious postures in which protective wisdom has ever exhibited itself. A lesser consequence perhaps has been, that besides its pressure on all industry and its common oppression of all the poor, it has operated (as every new restriction must) to crush those branches of industry in which the country enjoyed a natural superiority, and which were before enabled to export their produce. In proportion as the iron makers have been forced up, the vine dressers have been forced down. The protecting duties heaped up in France have limited her imports, and every limit set on imports must be a limit to exports also. There have been repeated petitions from the wine growers

complaining of their misery and depression, and tracing it to the just cause. But it is the natural consequence of restrictions, that the more detestable they are in their conception, the more efficacious they are in disordering the natural course of industry, the more closely and desperately do particular interests become connected with the general mischief. The makers of dear and bad iron have a vested interest in the oppression of all other industry—and, what is perhaps equally formidable, the owners of forests, who are the greatest proprietors in France, have a vested interest in the dearth of wood—that is to say, in the inconvenience of all classes, and the misery and starvation of the poor. These vested interests will of course be active and clamorous, and we fear, the Government of France, if it be enlightened enough, will not be strong enough to cope with them. There may, however, be lesser branches of trade in which something may be done, and if they cannot go forward, it is something to be assured that the two most enlightened European Governments will not go back; and will make every advance, however small, that is practicable towards freedom of commerce.—(GLOBE.)

The late Canadian papers contain Government advertisements offering for sale at auction the following King's ships upon Lake Ontario:—The St. Lawrence, 102 guns; Kingston, 56 guns; Burlington, 42 guns; Montreal, 24 guns; Frames of the Wolf, 120 guns; Canada, 110 guns; together with a quantity of standing and running rigging, guns, masts, spars, etc. As these ships are totally unsuited to the carrying trade of the Lake, they must be knocked down at the breaking up price, say 20s. a ton. Their original cost during the late war could not have been less than £15 a ton; and the cost of replacing them in case of future hostilities will not probably be less than £10 a ton! It is highly flattering to our national vanity to contrast the frugality of our own Government in such proceedings with the indiscretion of the United States. Their ships of war on the lakes are carefully housed, ventilated, and preserved in readiness to be launched or equipped in six weeks after a declaration of war. Ours are to be sold at auction to the highest bidder for the breaking-up price. For the breaking-up price indeed; but will they be broken up? There seems to be nothing in the conditions of sale to prevent their being bought by an American agent, transferred to Sackett's Harbour, and laid up in ordinary there until wanted to revisit Kingston in company with the American fleet. Government doubtless have ascertained some one of the following alternatives—that either we shall never be again at war with the United States; or that the fleet which preserved Canada in the last war will be useless in the next; or that the British dominions in America are to be abandoned. *Utrum horum maxis.*—(POST.)

Government are accused, and in our opinion justly accused, of sacrificing the interests of the shipping trade to the theories of political economy. Besides the folly of which the Legislature was guilty in abolishing the Navigation Act, it committed signal injustice in continuing the heavy liabilities and serious restrictions to which the shipowners are subjected by law, while it took away their protection. They were still obliged to build ships of a certain burden, and to go to great expense in coppering them, by the high duty paid on foreign copper; and they were also compelled by law to provision and man their ships on dearer terms than they need incur if their free agency had not been fettered by restrictive legislation. Thus Parliament, with an obliquity of political vision rarely equalled, except in some other instances where the modern race of political economists have taught it to look through the spectacles of theoretical science at the great interests of the country, removed the protection of the shipowners, while the restrictions were preserved; thus saying to them, as it were, and as the Parliament did, in effect, address not only the shipowners, but the silk-manufacturers and others.—“You shall enter into competition with foreigners, but we cannot allow you to enter into that competition on any thing like equal terms. The foreigners with whom you have to compete have few taxes to pay, and you have many; they may build their ships or produce their manufactures cheaply—you shall pay dearly for both, because we will not release you from heavy fiscal burdens and legal restrictions. The foreign manufacturers shall be invited to pour their goods into England, but English manufacturers must not dare to demand the reciprocal privilege of pouring their goods into foreign countries. We open our trade to them in the plenitude of our liberality, and, with the most magnanimous contempt for the interests of our own people, which only the exalted theories of political economy teach, allow excluding tariffs to bar out our manufacturers in return. We have ‘emancipated’ trade by making foreigners free, and leaving our own people enslaved. We have untied the manacles on yours, ye shipowners and manufacturers of Great Britain! This we call free trade—and we call upon you to venerate in those proceedings the profound wisdom of that enlightened liberality which disdains the vulgar trammels of justice.” Upon such proofs of the parental solicitude of a free trade Parliament for the commercial prosperity of the Empire, is it not very ungrateful and preposterous of the shipowners and manufacturers to talk of the embarrassments which a vicious system of experimental policy has brought upon them, and even to carry their complaints to the foot of the throne? Well may that portion of the press which flattered the speculative and mischievous follies of Ricardo and Huskinson in currency and commerce, and now offers the incense of flattery to such “burning and shining lights” of political science as

Macculloch, and his pupil, Powlett Thomson—well may that portion of the press, we say, fling all manner of scorn and contumely on the shipowners for daring to know better than the theorists when they are ruined, and for having the audacity to falsify philosophical predictions by the evidence of facts and the ineluctable refutation of experience.—(HERALD.)

We see it stated that the Duté States-General, in order to meet the exigencies of the State, are about to impose an income tax commencing at 1½ per cent. on incomes of 300 florins and under 500 florins, and increasing to 2½ per cent. on incomes of 200,000 florins and upwards. There is, at all events, fairness in this proposal, which is more than can be said for the principle according to which taxes are imposed in this country. In Holland, it is supposed that a rich man ought to contribute more proportionally to the State than a poor man, because it is much easier to give from superfluity than from what is strictly necessary. But in England we reverse the Dutch principle. Here the rich are exempted even from their proportional share of taxation, while they continue to add to their incomes from the taxes paid by others. It has been often said that our system works well, and why, therefore, should we hazard Reform? As a sample of the manner in which it works, we extract the following passages from the *Manchester Guardian*, of Saturday:—

“During the last Session of Parliament, a return was made of the number of houses assessed to the inhabited house tax in each county in Great Britain, in the year ending 5th April, 1830, with the total amount of rental at which each class was assessed, from which return, so far as it relates to England and Wales, we have obtained the particulars to which we are now about to advert. Looking at the relative extent of the counties of York and Lancaster; considering that the former contains an area nearly three and a half times as great as that of the latter (viz. as 381 to 113), and considering further how much greater a number of its inhabitants are persons in easy circumstances, than are to be found in this county, where so extremely large a proportion of the population consists of labouring manufacturers, and artisans, our readers will naturally suppose that the contribution of Yorkshire to the house-tax must be much greater than that of Lancashire. What, however, is the fact? Why, that Yorkshire pays upon a rental of only £115,591; and Lancashire upon one of £795,832. It is a monstrous example of a vicious fiscal system. It will be a disgrace to the Legislature (we may almost say it will be a disgrace to the inhabitants of this country) if such an inequality is permitted long to continue. As another striking instance of the like unfairness, we may mention, that towards the whole assessed rental of the houses in England and Wales, amounting to £11,154,109, the contribution of the single county of Middlesex amounts to no less than £5,143,340. This must be a great over proportion. But the whole return furnishes examples, on one hand or the other, of gross inequality. Perhaps in nothing is the unfairness of the present mode of rating property more palpable, than the great under-assessment of the splendid seats of our nobility and gentry. In Chester, which contains, as every body knows, many residences of a very high class, there is but one mansion (we take for granted Eaton) assessed so high as £300 a year. That magnificent Palace would be under assessed probably at ten thousand pounds. In Westmoreland, which contains Lowther Castle, as fine a place, or nearly so, as Eaton, there is not one house assessed so high as £200. Durham, which contains Raby Castle, and Lambton Castle, and Wynward, and Ravensworth, and Brancepeth Castle—to say nothing of other mansions—the two first, we believe, are nearly equal to either of those we have before mentioned—there is not a single house assessed so high as £100, and but eleven above £50 per annum! In the rich and fine county of Hereford, containing Eastnor Castle, there is not a single house assessed so high as £90 per annum, and but three at or above £70. In Leicestershire, which contains Belvoir Castle, there is not one assessment so high as £200 per annum. In Northamptonshire, containing Althorp, and various other fine seats, there is but one house rated so high as £110 per annum. In Northumberland, which contains Alnwick Castle, there are but two assessments of £200 or upwards. In Oxfordshire, which contains the stately and far-famed Blenheim, there is but one assessment so high as £500. In Shropshire, there are but two houses rated so high as £110. In Suffolk there are but seven houses assessed at as much as £80. In Yorkshire, which contains Wentworth Castle and Harewood House, and Castle Howard, to say nothing of other numerous splendid seats, there is not a single house assessed so high as £100 per annum, and but four so high as £300. And lastly, in the whole Principality of Wales, there is not one assessment that reaches £110 per annum, and but 18 so high as £50.”

Now how is it that these shameful partialities have been suffered? They have been pointed out again and again. Our contemporary (the *Scotsman*) has more than once called attention to the gross partiality of the assessments in Scotland, which is still more glaring than in England. In that country, Ducal mansions, the materials of which would sell for as much as would build a moderately sized town, are assessed at the rate of one of the rickety brick structures in which, in the metropolitan districts, men of the middle class are roasted in summer and starved in winter. The reason of this injustice is well known. The great proprietors have returned a majority to the House of Commons, and they have had interest enough to throw the burden of taxation on their neighbours. And yet, with all this glaring partiality, if we were to believe the landlords, the whole taxation of the country is thrown upon them. There are no taxes so unpopular